

THE International Record OF Charities and Correction

Edited by FREDERICK HOWARD WINES

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SALUTATORY.

THE INTERNATIONAL RECORD aims to fill an unoccupied place in the world. No journal of precisely similar character and scope has ever been published. In a certain sense, its appearance is a sign of the times.

M. Léon Lallemand, in a recent work, has justly said : "On peut remarquer qu'il existe dans tous les pays une certaine tendance à l'unification des mesures d'assistance." * Nowhere is the tendency to organization, of which M. Lallemand speaks, more active than in America. For us, organization is a necessity of our geographical and historical position ; and the organization of charity is merely one manifestation of a tendency which is general. But only those who have watched the rise and progress of that organic movement, whose history is as yet unwritten, but which has found expression in State Boards of Public Charities, State Aid Associations, Charity Organization Societies, and Conferences of Charities and Correction, both national and local, know how deep and widespread are its roots, and how strong its vitality. To aid this movement, of which it is one of the fruits, is the special purpose of the RECORD.

Its name—INTERNATIONAL—indicates the scope of its sympathies, which are not restricted by oceans, any more than by artificial distinctions, but are as broad as mankind. It anticipates an European, as well as an American, circulation ; it will furnish news from all parts of the world, and will welcome contributions from foreign pens.

The information desired by the public at large, with reference to the principles and methods of charitable and correctional work, is very much scattered and very inaccessible. Much of it is in public documents. The literature of the subject attracts comparatively slight attention. The aim of the RECORD is to make it more popular ; to interest the public in it ; to show what progress is making in the struggle for the relief of human suffering and the elevation of the race. The general subject, which will be discussed in its columns, is : Social Evils—Their Causes and the Remedy. The five great evils with which humanity has to contend, are poverty, ignorance, disease, vice, and crime. The fight against them assumes three forms—namely, prevention, protection, and repression. It is carried on by individuals, by associations, by institutions, by churches, and by governments. All the branches of this one great subject will be treated, by the RECORD, historically, theoretically, and practically, both in their individual and in their social aspects, with special reference to the duties of governments and the suggestions of political economy.

Promise is so much easier than performance, that we will say no more about ourselves at present, preferring to let our plans develop gradually. We do not forget that our success must depend upon our readers ; and we hope that our readers will not forget it. If the kind words of appreciation and encouragement from all quarters, which we have already received, are any indication of our future, that future is assured from the start. From many letters written to the editor, and not intended for the public eye, one is so admirable in its diction, and emanates from such an elevated source, that we

have asked and obtained permission to print it. It is from ex-President Hayes, who says : "I hope your excellent project will be encouraged by all who wish to see our penal and benevolent institutions approach rapidly and constantly the ideals which the philanthropist hopes to reach."

TO OUR FRIENDS.

First, a word of thanks for kindnesses already shown, which will not be forgotten.

And then, an appeal.

Do not forget, dear friends, that this is *your* paper, not ours, and that it will be—whatever you make it. You can aid it :

- (1) By subscribing for it.
- (2) By showing it to others, and getting them to subscribe for it.
- (3) By sending us the names of persons to whom we ought to send specimen copies, for examination.
- (4) By mailing us copies of the latest reports of institutions with which you are, in any capacity, connected. (Remember that we need more copies than one—one to file and bind, for permanent reference, the others to cut up, if we have occasion to use them.)
- (5) By sending us other documents, bearing upon any of the topics which we propose to discuss, or newspaper articles which may appear in your local papers, relating to charitable and correctional work in your State or neighborhood. (Do not send newspapers without marking the articles to which you wish to call attention. Life is too short to read all the papers through that are printed in the United States.)
- (6) By writing us an occasional friendly letter. It does not matter what it contains—news, advice, criticism, questions—all will be welcome. It may be impossible to answer every such letter by the pen, but the effect will be evident in the paper. What we cannot use directly will be of indirect benefit to our readers.

(7) Above all, we want news, particularly of legislation, appointments, changes, the creation of new societies, institutions, etc. Send us anecdotes of institution life, accounts of public meetings, any thing, every thing, which you think may interest the public. Understand that we are interested in the insane, the blind, the deaf, the idiotic, in sick people and cripples, in paupers and criminals, in children, and in every thing which can be done for any of them. We want articles—short ones—on architecture, on jurisprudence, on medicine, on hygiene, on morals, on temperance, on domestic economy, on history, on biography, on the philosophy of crime and misfortune, and on their practical alleviation or cure.

(8) Finally, give us or get us advertising, if you can. To print a paper costs money ; we shall need a very large subscription list to meet expenses, and without a fair share of advertising we may find our balance on the wrong side of the ledger at the close of the year. You would regret this, and so would we. It remains to be said, that the RECORD will be open for the presentation of every shade of opinion on the subjects of which it will treat, and will not reflect exclusively the views of its editor.

* "A certain tendency to the unification of measures of relief may be remarked throughout the world."

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

The Monthly Register of the Philadelphia Society for Organized Charity publishes a list of fifty similar societies in the United States. They have been established :

- In Maine, at Portland, 1.
- In Massachusetts, at Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, Lowell, Taunton, and Pittsfield, 6.
- In Connecticut, at New Haven, 1.
- In Rhode Island, at Newport, 1.
- In the State of New York, in New York City, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton, Syracuse, and Buffalo, 7.
- In New Jersey, at Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Paterson, Plainfield, Salem, Princeton, and Camden, 8.
- In Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, and Harrisburgh, 3.
- In Delaware, at Wilmington, 1.
- In Maryland, at Baltimore, 1.
- In the District of Columbia, at Washington, 2.
- In Ohio, at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Sandusky, 3.
- In Michigan, at Detroit and East Saginaw, 2.
- In Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, 1.
- In Minnesota, at St. Paul and Minneapolis, 2.
- In Colorado, at Denver, 1.
- In Iowa, at Burlington, 1.
- In Missouri, at Kansas City, 1.
- In Illinois, at Chicago, Moline, and Quincy, 3.
- In Indiana, at Indianapolis and Terre Haute, 2.
- In Kentucky, at Louisville, 1.
- In Tennessee, at Chattanooga, 1.
- In Louisiana, at New Orleans, 1.

The precise difference between a charity organization society and a relief and aid association is not easy to state, so as to make it quite clear to one not engaged in the work of practical aid to the poor. It may be said that the latter believes in a "middle-man," and the other does not. The special function of a relief society is to act as such middle-man : to gather up the contributions of the benevolent and disburse them, without bringing the benefactor and the beneficiary into personal contact. A charity organization society, on the other hand, usually disburses no funds, but leaves that branch of the general work to individuals and to associations organized for that specific purpose. It aims to bring the benefactor and beneficiary into contact and sympathy as far as possible, believing that what the poor most need is the personal friendship of those who are stronger and wiser than they, who will advise and take a personal interest in them. Another point of difference is, that the relief societies ordinarily depend exclusively on information procured by paid visitors, while the charity organization societies encourage unpaid, voluntary visitation of the poor, especially by women. Their relation to other charities is also different. The associated charities undertake to bring all who are interested in charitable enterprises, in any given city or community, together, and make them acquainted, so as to secure the largest possible amount of mutual coöperation ; they maintain "assemblies" and "district conferences," which the relief societies do not.

The objects sought to be accomplished by the New York Charity Organization Society are well stated in a little card printed by it for general circulation, as follows : "A Clearing-House, an Exchange, and a Mercantile Agency." The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity declares its object to be : "The promotion of whatever tends to the *permanent* improvement of the condition of the poor."

A very important and essential feature of the work of these societies is their system of registration, by which a more or less successful attempt is made to record *all* relief extended by *every* society, under the name of the beneficiary, and thus prevent the unnecessary duplication of relief, which is a principal cause of the growth of professional beggary and vagabondage in cities.

Between these two forms of work, there need be, and ought to be, no rivalry nor conflict. In a large city there is room for both and need for both. In a smaller town, the main features of both may be combined in a single society.

The National Conference of Charities has given its influence in favor of the Associated Charities, because they constitute one form of the general movement for the better organization of charitable and correctional work of which the Conference itself is the highest manifestation. But it does not oppose—on the contrary it favors—the important and valuable work of the relief societies, of all descriptions. The Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of Pittsburgh, said, at Washington, last June : "If the object of this Conference is to bring into communication all who are interested in these social questions, for the purpose of consulting and of devising methods for the amelioration of the condition of the needy and dependent throughout our land, it seems to be of primary importance that we do not allow years to slip by in merely discussing that peculiar method of administering charity, which is commonly designated as 'charity organizations,' noble and practical as I conceive it to be, until we have, first of all, made a thorough effort to bring together the various (provident) associations and relief societies, as at present constituted, for work in all the cities of the nation. Each city presents peculiar phases of want, and each requires peculiar methods of treatment. We need to bring all these societies—call them by what name you please—into a far more intimate correspondence than has been effected, or even attempted, by former Conferences." The justice and wisdom of this suggestion cannot be questioned.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The State Charities Aid Association of the State of New York, of which Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is the President, is engaged in an earnest effort to secure the passage, by Congress, of an act to create Postal Savings Banks. Such banks exist in the United Kingdom, in Canada, in the Australian colonies, in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and in Italy. Their establishment has been recommended in Austria by a parliamentary committee.

The bill under consideration provides in substance that none but money-order post-offices can be authorized to receive deposits.

No single deposit can be less than ten cents, nor more than one hundred dollars.

No more than one hundred dollars can be deposited by one person within any period of thirty days.

The amount due to a depositor is limited to five hundred dollars.

Money deposited is to be immediately forwarded to some government depository by the postmaster who receives it, and invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest-bearing securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, and if these cannot be purchased without loss to the depository, then in approved State securities.

The account of each depositor is to be kept at the central depository in Washington, where interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum is computed and credited.

All withdrawals are by checks issued under the authority of the Postmaster-General.

The expenses of the system are to be paid from the profits of the business.

Mr. Thomas L. James, formerly Postmaster-General, is chairman of the special committee of the Association which has this subject under consideration, and has issued a pamphlet address to all friends of the movement throughout the United States, from which we quote the following paragraph :

The reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the State of New York, for a succession of years, bring out in a clear light the inadequacy of the existing savings-bank system for the needs of the very poor. The banking hours are inconvenient, entailing upon the depositors the loss of part of a day's work. Then to go to a bank involves a greater effort and seems a more formal and formidable undertaking than to go to the post-office, which most of them are accustomed to frequent, to receive and post

letters, to buy stamps, or to forward money to their friends. Moreover, in the more thinly settled parts of the country, among the Freedmen of the South and the scattered agricultural population of the West, there is frequently no savings-bank within an accessible distance, while the post-office can be reached by all. But the most potent obstacle to saving is the lack of confidence in the savings-banks felt by the very poor, who have no power to discriminate between those which are well and those which are ill-managed. They feel that they might better spend their earnings in present enjoyment than save them only to lose them in the end. The failure of the Freedmen's Bank in Washington not only ruined thousands of colored men, but taught to thousands more a lesson of distrust which it will take them years to unlearn.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF ELMIRA.

We take the liberty of printing the following sentences from a private letter received from a lady of London :

"I think that no reformer could read of the earnest work carried on at Elmira without a glow of delight. Of course there must be many failures, from weakness of brain and other causes ; but the men who are sent out from there, with enlightened understandings, new views of morality, and new purposes for life, are not only likely to be harmless citizens, but good, useful, happy ones. From the very first I was delighted with the establishment of the 'morality class,' and convinced that, if conducted by a good and skilful man, with freedom and animation, it would be sure to do great good. Sir John Bowring, many years ago, in his small work on 'Minor Morals,' expressed the wish that every school in the kingdom had a similar class, suitable for boys and girls, where moral questions might be discussed. There are dozens of questions that puzzle a school-boy, between his supposed duties to his school-fellows and to his masters, and truth, I fear, often goes to the wall. Then the benevolent way in which men of talent, learned professors, and clergymen, travelling that way, lend a helping hand to the great experiment going on at Elmira, is as beautiful as it is unique. Such men truly feel that they are dealing with men of like passions and desires as themselves, sadly distorted, often, alas, as they may be. I have not the slightest doubt that the Sunday services are far more interesting to the prisoners than that conducted by a resident chaplain going on for years the same way. I do congratulate America, who has done so much for her own honor in various ways, on inaugurating this noble experiment. How I wish that your countryman, Livingston, could have seen your good work !"

REQUESTS FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Henry C. Burdett, of Porchester Square, London, well known in America as an author, has been engaged, for something like eight years, upon a book entitled "The Hospitals and Asylums of the World." He wishes, and our readers will wish, that American institutions shall be fitly represented in a work of this character. Nearly all foreign writers remark upon the difficulty of obtaining precise and full information relating to charitable and correctional work in this country. There are many reasons for it, which need not here be alluded to. But it is for our own reputation and interest abroad, that Mr. Burdett shall receive all the aid which it is in our power to give him. The State Department, at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury, communicating with it through the British Minister at Washington, has taken an interest in the subject, and has asked the editor of the RECORD to lend his assistance to the accomplishment of Mr. Burdett's praiseworthy purpose.

Dr. Vladimir Pappafava, of Zara, in Dalmatia, has in preparation a critical bibliography of all works on international law, public or private, from the earliest times to the present. He requests that all persons who have written upon this subject will send him the exact titles of their books, pamphlets, or articles in reviews or elsewhere, with the date of issue, name of publisher, etc., including the

number of pages ; if printed in a review or magazine, the number in which it appeared. Law journals in this country will confer a favor upon him by printing this notice.

Mr. E. Cacheux, No. 25 Quai St. Michel, Paris, writes to Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Boston, that he has devoted his life to the improvement of the condition of working-men, and that he is now writing a book on public charity and the relief of pauperism. He would be obliged for any American reports or documents which would be of service to him in his researches. Mr. Cacheux is an engineer by profession, and laureate of the Institute.

The officers of penal and reformatory institutions throughout the United States are reminded that the editor of this paper, Mr. Fred. H. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois, is the regularly constituted special correspondent, in America, of that section of the French Prison Association which devotes itself to the study of prison matters in foreign countries ; and that, in that capacity, he has undertaken to procure, for the use of the French Society, a copy of each of the annual or biennial reports made by our prisons and reformatories. They are therefore requested at once to forward their reports, for the past year, either to Mr. Wines, for transmission by him, or directly to M. Ernest Passez, Rue Saint-Honoré, No. 27, Paris, France.

IMPOSITIONS ON MEDICAL CHARITY.

At a meeting of members of the New York City Charity Organization Society, and directors and medical staff of the hospitals and dispensaries, held at the hall of the Academy of Medicine, Nov. 20, 1885, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, It is apparent that there is, in the city of New York, a vast amount of imposition upon medical charity, on the part of applicants for free relief at the several hospitals and dispensaries, who are able, either in whole or part, to pay for their treatment and medicines ; and

Whereas, Such imposition not only causes a great waste and misuse of contributions made by the benevolent for purely charitable purposes, but also lowers the self-respect and independence of the applicants, breaks down the spirit of thrift, and tends to a future increase of public burdens ; and

Whereas, The evil in question is a great wrong and injustice to the medical profession ; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the representatives of the several hospitals and dispensaries of the city here assembled, that steps should be promptly taken to reduce, and, if possible, prevent such imposition, and to insure that contributions of the charitable are used only for the benefit of the destitute, and not wasted upon persons who can and should pay a physician for his attendance.

Resolved, That the best existing remedy lies in the use of the methods and system of the Charity Organization Society.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, with power to meet with the Committee on Coöperation of the Charity Organization Society and representatives of every medical charity of the city, and to report at an adjourned meeting a plan by which the evils herein named may be abated, and to secure the alliance and coöperation of as many as possible of the hospitals and dispensaries.

THE LICENSING OF NEWSBOYS AND BOOT-BLACKS.

The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity recommends the adoption by the municipal authorities of a plan by which all persons between the ages of six and sixteen years, engaged in selling papers or blacking boots, shall be properly licensed to carry on the business ; that they shall be examined, and their names, ages, places of residence, etc., registered ; that, when thus licensed, they shall be furnished with suitable badges, or caps, and uniforms ; and that arrangements be made for the establishment of a manual labor training-school, which all children of this class, under sixteen years, engaged in these occupations, shall be compelled to attend, at least three hours in every day of the week except Sunday.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

The Chief of Police in Washington, D. C., has assented to a proposal by Mrs. Sara E. Spencer, that the lieutenants of the precincts consult by telephone the records of the Charity Organization Society, before giving relief to any applicants, and refer cases requiring special investigation to that society. The lieutenants were called together, and Mrs. Spencer explained to them the details of the arrangement.

REVIEWS.

Histoire des Enfants Abandonnés et Délaiés : Études sur la Protection de l'Enfance aux Diverses Époques de la Civilisation, par Léon Lallemand; Ouvrage Couronné par l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Paris : Alphonse Picard, 82 Rue Bonaparte; Guillaumin et Cie., Rue de Richelieu, 14. 1885.—pp. 791.*

Happily this book, which is a monument to the learning and benevolence of its author, and well deserves the honor bestowed upon it by the Academy, has, for the most part, a speculative rather than a practical interest for the American reader. It is devoted principally to the history of the difficulties with which the French nation has had to contend, arising out of its system of foundling asylums. Yet no one can be said to be well informed on the subject of the care of children, who has not mastered at least the outlines of that particular branch of the general question, and to students M. Lallemand's work is of inestimable value.

Beginning in the opening chapters with an historical notice of the cruel disregard of the sanctity of child-life among the ancients, not only in Oriental nations, but in Greece and Rome, when philosophy and the arts were in the most flourishing state, Egypt and Judea being the two honorable exceptions to the general rule, he passes to the Christian era, and traces the gradual growth of a more humane sentiment as the result of the teachings of Jesus Christ, devoting a few pages to the consideration of the condition of infants in the pagan countries of Northern Europe. The third book treats of France; the fourth, of the remaining nations of Christendom in their order; the fifth, of the nations outside the pale of Christendom, including India, China, Japan, and the Mohammedan world; in the sixth he presents his conclusions, closing with two drafts of laws which should, in his judgment, be enacted by the French Assembly, one for orphans and foundlings, the other for children morally abandoned. The task of condensing the history is so enormous, that we content ourselves with an abstract of the author's own "Résumé Historique," on pages 641-645.

In the primitive stage of civilization the lives of children were insufficiently protected; they were offered as a burnt sacrifice to the deities of Syria and Carthage, and similar horrid rites were customary in most nations. The Greeks and Romans saw in these frail creatures only their possible value to the state and to the family. If the new-born infant seemed to be healthy, and the father was desirous of descendants, the child's life was spared; but if he was of feeble constitution, or his existence would be onerous to his parents, he was either murdered or exposed. The murder of daughters was more common than that of sons. The abandoned infant had little kindness to expect from society; any aid rendered him was private and personal, and of a very limited extent. Those who survived were chiefly reared as slaves, or for base uses. The efforts to preserve life made by some of the Roman emperors were part of a system of protection of free-born citizens, and not real acts of charity.

For three centuries the early Christians waged war against the prevalent idolatry and sensuality of their age. With their final triumph a new era dawned upon the disinherited and the abandoned. But paganism continued to exist beneath the surface of social life, and its secret influence is apparent in the fluctuating nature of the legislation of the emperors. At one time we see the Emperor Constantine aiding the indigent father from the public treasury, in order to deprive him of all excuse for deserting his child, and then, finding that his efforts exceeded the resources of the state, he authorized the sale of the new-born child, or the child might be taken as a slave by his discoverer, and but for this he would no doubt often have been left to perish on the roadside without awakening the sentiment of pity in the breast of a single passer-by. This was the dilemma which

constantly presented itself to the emperors and their councils—the child's enslavement or his almost certain death; and they generally decided in favor of his enslavement.

The church intervened for the protection of children; it established the first institutions for their reception and care.

At a later period, under the feudal system, the existence of foundlings, these human *estrays*, was assured; and wherever the municipal life has survived, the *communes* take care of these unfortunates. In the twelfth century, the order of Knights-Hospitallers spread rapidly over the eastern portion of France, Italy, and Germany, whose vows obliged them to succor the exposed, and *maisons-Dieu* were established through their gifts and influence.

In Italy, the *tour* originated, as a method of admission to these institutions. At first, it involved no evil results, since the number of legitimate children presented was comparatively insignificant, owing to the strength of the family tie.

In the sixteenth century a sharp line of demarcation was drawn between the nations which remained loyal to Rome and those which adopted the principles of the Reformation. Institutions for the care of foundlings imply a secular foundation, a patrimony, administered by religious orders. Protestantism, under its various forms, regarded with a jealous eye the possessions of the church; it scattered them to the four winds of heaven; and it ordained, instead, that communities and parishes should relieve the wants of their own poor residing among them; foundlings were treated as paupers, and confounded with them.

From this date the modern world has been divided into two camps, on the question of the proper mode of relief of poor children. The Catholic nations, with Russia and Greece, maintain foundling asylums, governed by the ancient rules, with some modifications in detail, while the Protestant nations possess in reality no establishments of this description, though they maintain institutions for orphans, as they do for the adult poor.

In all countries, however, a tendency to the unification of charitable work may be remarked. Insensibly the mode of admission to the foundling asylum originally in vogue has given place to a system of relief extended to the mother, in order to oblige her to retain the fruit of her marriage or of her fault. Under the guise of high-sounding phrases, such as "the rehabilitation of the mother through the child," and "the conservation of the family," is concealed oftentimes a desire to save expense; but the movement is general. Italy, France, Portugal, and Belgium, all tend to substitute for the foundling (*l'enfant abandonné*), the pauper infant (*l'enfant assisté*).

As the result of these new views of the child's relation, we see an increase in the number of ungoverned and vagrant youth; society is put to considerable expense to repress the criminality of young persons reared by incapable mothers, whom institution care might have transformed into good and industrious citizens.

M. Lallemand says that it appeared to him indispensable to a complete view of the subject to point out, by way of contrast with the practices of Christian nations, Catholic and Protestant alike, (for they conserve, in the midst of their doctrinal discussions, the common sentiment of Christian charity), the survival of the ancient pagan traditions, in China, Africa, and elsewhere. These traditions are so wrought into the texture of human nature when left to itself, that they constantly reappear, the moment one steps across the line which marks the limits of the Christian domain. He asks whether M. Aristide Rey, some years since, in the Council-General of the Seine, did not appear to be eighteen centuries behind his age, when he expressed regret at the sacrifices made in behalf of young children of weak physical and mental constitution, and reminded his hearers that Greece *courageously suppressed* children of this class, in the interest of the race.

He concludes by a eulogy upon the service of *enfants assistés* in the Department of the Seine, which, he asserts,

* History of Neglected and Abandoned Children: A Study of the Protection Accorded to Infancy at Various Epochs of Civilization. By Léon Lallemand, etc.

has no equal, either in the magnitude or the wisdom of its organization. He has no desire to overturn it, but merely to amend certain articles of the civil and penal code, which relate to seduction; to conserve, as far as possible, the text of the law of the 15th Pluviose, of the year XIII., and of the decree of the 30th Ventose, of the year V.; and to make the principal features of the Parisian system of public relief of infants apply, in the same sense, throughout the French nation.

The Insane in the United States and Canada. By D. Hack Tuke, M.D., LL.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Co-Editor of "The Journal of Mental Science." London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, W. C. 1885. (All Rights Reserved.)—pp. 264.

Dr. Tuke, who is a true friend to America and Americans, has in this book given the fullest, fairest, and most satisfactory account of American institutions for the insane, which has been issued from any foreign press. It is illustrated by a portrait of Dr. Benjamin Rush, from an oil painting in the possession of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to whose merits as a physician Dr. Tuke pays a glowing tribute. Instead of attempting an analysis of the book, we quote a few passages, here and there, of interest to American readers, which will convey some idea of the author's general conclusions.

"With regard to the strictly medical treatment of the insane," he says, "I do not think there is much, if any, difference between the American and the English practice. Perhaps fewer new drugs are administered in the former than the latter. I am afraid that we have nothing either to teach or to learn from each other in the therapeutics of insanity."

"I do not think that the open-air treatment of maniacal patients is so frequent in the American asylums as in our own. It is not so common a practice there as here, to employ one or two attendants to take such a patient out into the grounds or airing-court, and allow him to work off his excitement by exercise, as well as improve his health by plenty of fresh air."

The results of the attention paid to uterine affections in their relation to insanity are, he thinks, "but scanty, and fall far short of what had been anticipated from the particular attention paid to this department of practice under, as I consider, very favorable auspices. Useful as this treatment has been, it is very far indeed from justifying the opinion of those obstetric physicians who think that if the superintendents of asylums would only examine and treat the uterine condition of many more patients than they are wont to do, the number relieved or cured would be much greater than it is."

"It has seemed to several American alienists, on visiting our asylums, that English madmen present a milder type of excitement than those of their own country. I attach great weight to the testimony which I obtained from English attendants in American asylums, who had previously been employed for years in this country. I questioned them closely, and they were, I found, distinctly of opinion that the patients they had to do with in England were more violent and difficult to manage than those in America."

"I should hold that the English are in advance of the Americans in the very important matter of out-door occupation; and this is the more to be regretted, when one considers the liberal supply of land which is attached to many State asylums. There is already a movement in this direction, and I am inclined to think it will be found that neither independence of character nor peculiarities of climate will ultimately prevent the system being carried out to a greater extent than at present. It must be remembered, in justice to American asylums when compared with our own, that while in England men can work out-of-doors during the greater part of the year, there is little or nothing to be done in many of the American States from November to April."

Speaking of our State Boards of Charity, he observes: "It appears to me that officious and harassing as individual members may sometimes be, such a board is of use, and must certainly be continued until medical lunacy boards are introduced; and even then I should regard it as very desirable to secure the unpaid services of the same class of men and women as visitors, though no longer commissioners. They would make any suggestions which might occur to them, to the trustees and to the commissioners in lunacy. Ladies may prove invaluable in this way for they often see the necessity of certain comforts and changes which may escape the attention of the officials, and which, although seemingly very small, add greatly to the comfort of the patients."

"I am, on the whole, disposed to reckon among the advantageous courses pursued by the Americans, the appointment of lady-physicians in some of their asylums—a practice which is certainly growing. I regard it as an experiment, and I think we ought to be grateful to our friends across the water for making it."

"It is probable that, in the main, the Americans not only feed, but house and warm their patients better than we do, while individual comforts, likes, and dislikes receive rather more recognition and attention in their hospitals than they do in ours; this is due, no doubt, partially to national differences, and, of course, the same standard will not apply to both countries."

"In conclusion, I would say that the outlook with regard to the future of the insane in the United States is very encouraging."

Grundsätze für den Bau und die Einrichtung von Zellengefängnissen: Beschlüsse der Commission, welche in der Versammlung des Vereins der deutschen Strafanstaltsbeamten zu Wien am 20. September, 1883, zur Ausarbeitung dieser Normalbedingungen niedergesetzt wurde. Beigabe zu den Blättern für Gefängnisskunde. Freiburg i. Br. Druck und Verlag von Fr. Wagner. 1885.—pp. 52.*

At a meeting of prison officials of Germany, at Vienna, in September, 1883, a committee of seven was appointed to draft a report on the details of a proper construction of prisons, organized upon the strictly cellular plan. We are indebted to Herr Ekert, Privy Councillor and National Prison Director, of Prussia, for a copy of this report.

The committee submit two sets of propositions: one for larger prisons, and another for those of smaller size. Each proposition is accompanied by a commentary, and the whole is illustrated by a series of twenty-six architectural drawings, which exhibit even the details of the construction.

The cell used in Germany is totally unlike those commonly seen in America. Its dimensions are about 12 feet in length, 7½ feet in width, and 10 feet in height. The window is about 3 feet square, and placed with the sill 6½ feet from the floor. Instead of cells being arranged as with us, in a double tier, back to back, with a corridor surrounding the cell-block, they are on each side of a central corridor 15 feet wide, and are next the outer wall. A well, in the centre of the corridor, with galleries on each side, extending through all the floors, enables a guard stationed at the point of intersection of the cell-wings to see all portions of the structure, including every cell-door, at a single glance.

In the German prisons is to be remarked also the absence of that palatial centre building, for the residence of the officers, of which the Americans are so foolishly fond. One wing is indeed devoted to the administration, but the two upper floors are occupied by the chapel, and the lower floors wholly given up to offices. Not an officer nor employé sleeps within the enclosure. Nor is there, outside the wall, any large building for the common use of officers and employés. The ground-plan of a prison for five hundred

* Principles of Prison Architecture: Report on the Construction and Arrangement of Prisons, by the Committee Appointed at the Conference of German Prison Officials at Vienna, September 20, 1883. Supplement to the "Blätter für Gefängnisskunde." Freiburg, Fr. Wagner, 1885.

convicts shows a village of eighteen distinct houses, of small size, for their domestic use, from the warden down to the guards, whose family life is preserved to the utmost possible degree. There are great advantages in this system of organization.

In a future number of the RECORD we will print a translation of the propositions of the committee. We may remark that their weakest point is, from the American point of view, the proposition relating to heating and ventilation, in which the doctrine is advanced, that, with cells of the size indicated, no artificial ventilation is required. The use of water-closets is also discountenanced, and commodes, of a specified pattern, in the cells, are recommended instead.

CRUMBS FROM THE CONFERENCE.

It is a common error for benevolent women to fall into, when their sympathies are enlisted for an unmarried mother, to seek to separate her from her child, that she may begin the world anew, free from the stigma which is such a barrier to her future welfare. Those who make this mistake are usually persons of limited experience, who attempt to suppress symptoms without curing the malady which produces them. No artificial system of herding young human creatures in large numbers can safely be substituted for the individual care and tending which are essential to infant life. The infants received into the Massachusetts Infant Asylum are not kept in the asylum, as a rule, but are boarded out in private families, one or two in a place, under careful visitation by the managers, the asylum being a central depot for their reception and distribution.—Mrs. CLARA T. LEONARD.

Does the kindergarten best nourish and nurture the root-life of the human plant? Does it evoke the best results? Does it harmoniously develop the threefold nature of childhood,—the physical, the intellectual, and the moral? Does it proceed upon the principle that every little child is a child of nature, a child of man, and a child of God? We claim that it does all this.—Mrs. SARAH B. COOPER.

Wherever children are congregated, there is always danger of inflammation of the eyes. It was long before it was understood that this was caused not only by overcrowding, but that dampness from newly scrubbed floors almost inevitably produced sore eyes among infants and children. Wherever the greatest cleanliness was observed the most ophthalmic disease was manifested. No child should be allowed to remain in a room damp from scrubbing.—Mrs. MARY A. DU BOIS.

In the selection of trades for boys, I favor teaching a boy the trade that his father follows, if that trade is an honorable one. It is an American idea, beautiful in theory, but bad in practice, that parents should wait and see what a boy is fitted for, before putting him to a trade. I have seen parents refuse to let their boys enter upon trades, because they preferred to wait and watch the inclinations of their minds. Some are waiting and watching yet; and, thus far, their young hopefuls have manifested no particular desire to learn any thing.—T. J. CHARLTON.

Wherever intemperance in the use of ardent spirits is increasing, pauperism must increase. Temperance and morality are the greatest preventives of pauperism. The admixture of politics with public charity is the great evil of our American system, and it is more dangerous here, from the form of our national institutions, than in most other countries.—F. B. SANBORN.

There were 56,057 paupers in the poorhouses and almshouses of New York during the year 1880, of whom 21,745 were native, and 34,312 foreign born, the proportion being 1 native pauper to every 176 of the native population, and 1 foreign pauper to every 35 of the foreign population. This country is being constantly burdened with the insane and paupers of different European countries, or with persons from those countries so enfeebled by privations and hardships, through successive generations, as to become insane or otherwise dependent under slight exciting cause, deported from their homes for no other purpose than to relieve their several communities of troublesome burdens, and for whose support and care we are no more liable than for the payment of the national debts or the maintenance of the standing armies of the various countries from whence they are sent. It is as much our duty to protect the country against the encroachment of these classes—due to the vigorous and productive immigrant as well as to the native population—as it is to provide for the legitimate objects of our charity; and we shall act the part of wisdom, if we meet the evils referred to, already expensive and burdensome, before they shall assume the proportions of a national calamity, without the means of redress.—Dr. C. S. HOYT.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society has for a quarter of a century been doing effective work so successfully, that I hesitate not to say that no city of the same size provides for its poor at so small a cost, or has a less percentage of pauperism; while, as to its street beggars, it has fewer in proportion to its population than any city in the world.—C. G. TRUSDELL.

When we shall have cut off poor-law relief, we shall have cut the tap-root of the noxious tree of pauperism.—Dr. JAMES W. WALK.

New York has already distanced London in the over-crowding and consequent unhealthiness and demoralizing tendencies of her tenement districts. In Philadelphia the building societies have accomplished a work, in enabling the average workingman to own his home, which commands the attention of the world.—ALFRED T. WHITE.

One cause of crime that should not escape our attention is the increasing growth of cities in our country, due to the invention of labor-saving machinery. The city furnishes a hiding-place for criminals who raid on the property of rural districts. There ought to be a new form of police invented,—a sort of detective force, which makes its business the systematic pursuit of thieves and burglars in the rural districts.—WM. T. HARRIS.

We need charity organization in counties, and legalized power to arrest vagrants in country localities. A movement of this kind has been started in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, its efforts being enforced by a private constable in the pay of the Bryn Mawr Relief Society, with the governor's warrant for his action.—P. C. GARRETT.

The amount of mechanical restraint now used in American hospitals is probably not more than a fraction of what it was five years ago. The occasions of its use are still a thousand times as frequent here as in Great Britain. Non-restraint forces classification and individualization. State supervision is an essential condition to the success of any comprehensive system which gives the needed variety of care to the insane.—Dr. W. B. GOLDSMITH.

A recent visitor relates that he visited one asylum purposely on a Sunday, and counted twenty-six patients in restraint, not one of whom he should have thought of putting in restraint. On asking the medical officer the reason of this, he was told that not nearly so many would have been in restraint, had they not been short of attendants on Sundays, and therefore it saved trouble. There are at least twelve institutions in the United States and Canada in which no restraint is used. Non-restraint substitutes tact for force.—Dr. R. GUNDY.

There are abundant indications that the number of cases brought to asylums in the recent (early) stages of insanity, as well as the number of recoveries, is diminishing, as compared with former years. The existence and amount of restraint may be said to be the gauge and measure of the quality of service rendered by attendants in any asylum. I commend the establishment of a training-school for attendants by Dr. Andrews, of the State hospital at Buffalo, and the extension of the State civil-service rules to embrace the selection of attendants for all of the State asylums of New York.—Dr. J. B. CHAPIN.

State asylums should have separate buildings constructed, with special reference to the isolation and care of the filthy class of insane, one story in height, with a few single rooms for the more disturbed, and an associated dormitory for the quiet. The walls and floors should be impermeable, and susceptible of being thoroughly washed and disinfected daily. There should be a wide veranda constructed completely around the building, where patients could sit or lie in the summer. The facilities for bathing and cleansing the patients should be immediately at hand, and of the most approved kind. The service should be so organized as to be continuous, day and night. The filthy insane should never be sent to poorhouses, and when found in them should be removed to State asylums for the chronic insane.—Dr. STEPHEN SMITH.

I desire in unqualified terms to condemn the cruel, cowardly, and inhuman practice of having women who are adjudged insane arrested by a sheriff, who may take two or three men along, to convey them a journey of perhaps one or two days' duration, as is the custom in many of the States. I have seen many a woman, whose main symptom of insanity was timidity, brought to the hospital a raving maniac, ready to commit suicide, because of the forced degradation. Many of these had never been from home, and knew none of the conveniences of cars and hotels; and having only the company of one or two strange men, they were sad spectacles of man's neglect and cupidity. The removal of insane women should be by well-trained attendants.—Dr. W. B. FLETCHER.

The form of prison labor known as the convict lease system was subjected to a most formidable indictment, at the Louisville Conference, by Mr. George W. Cable. It need not be renewed; for the only plea under it is "guilty." So far as reason and argument can go, its death-blow was then and there administered. It only remains for Mr. Cable, or some one like him, adequately fired with the indignation and abhorrence which they inspire, to frame a similar indictment against all prisons, everywhere, in which congregate convict labor is worked for the profit of the State as a manufacturer, in which convict labor is sold to the joint profit of the State which sells, and the contractor who buys, this enforced toil. The indictment can be made effective and fatal, whether directed to the convict lease system or contract system; the employment of the one at Sing Sing, N. Y., is no less indefensible than of the other at Baton Rouge, La. No human being can undergo its degradations and escape the pitiful doom of a transformed nature.—Ex-Gov. HENRY M. HOYT.

The contract system of prison labor is falling into disuse. In several States it has been abolished by statute; and the public temper is obviously in favor of testing some other expedient. There is no reason to regret this evident tendency, for the contract system has never served the cause of reformation. The defects of the system are akin to those that appear in more aggravated form in the lease system of the Southern States.—EUGENE SMITH.

THE EDUCATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

AN ADDRESS BY JAMES B. RICHARDS.*

How are we to reach these unfortunate innocents? Can they be taught by the ordinary methods? What is the difficulty?

These questions can, perhaps, best be answered by drawing a comparison between the normal and the abnormal child, laying down some general principles, and illustrating the methods of teaching by giving one or two cases which have come under my own observation.

The normal child has all his senses acute, keen, on the alert. He recognizes the mother's voice, sees any bright object near him, grasps firmly the finger placed in his hand. The senses of the abnormal child are all dormant, sluggish, perhaps morbid. A film seems to be over his eyes; to the mother's voice he never responds; his limbs are useless; he is also deficient in will power. I was once asked by the late Dr. Bellows, of New York, What constitutes an imbecile? The imbecile child is one who has the fewest of wants. Perhaps his only want is to be made comfortable, that is all; but, from that one simple want, we shall climb, step by step, the ladder of wants, and so ascend in part the scale of all human development.

Now, what are we to do for these children that have no wants? We are to create wants. How? By giving them that on which wants feed. Did you ever see a mother hug her new-born babe so tenderly, as if her soul were overflowing with a truly sacrificial love? That is the way you are to take these little ones,—in your own arms. Make them feel your gentleness, your tenderness, your love for them. The work requires faith,—faith in God as your heavenly Father, and in these little ones as truly the children of God. With this love and with this faith, you can conquer any case that I have ever seen.

One of the most trying cases that I ever saw I had to deal with in my early experience. It was a boy about eight and a half years old. He had never known his mother, so she told me. She had never seen a smile upon his face. His father had tried to send a light from some shining object into his eyes, but he never blinked but once. He had not the power of locomotion; his lower limbs were paralyzed. Not even the sense of pain or the sense of touch did he have. This boy I found dressed in a red flannel gown, lying upon the floor. He could not even roll over; he could do nothing. There are a great many others as bad as he, but let us see what we did with him.

I took the boy with me with the greatest care to the institution, and dealt with him as with a babe. He was held in arms, fed, rubbed, manipulated, worked upon to see if we could arouse the energy of his body. He was properly bathed and exercised, and every thing possible done to develop him. After a month's careful study of his case, I made up my mind that I must get down to him. Where did I get my lesson? I observed one day how a mother, a bright intelligent woman, managed her child. She was upon the second floor; and her boy, who was on the lower floor, disobeyed her. She did not scream to him from the top of the second flight of stairs, saying, "Jack, you must not do that." She came down stairs, both flights; and getting right down to him, on the same level with him, eye to eye, she said: "My dear boy, don't you know that that is wrong?" The boy melted, and threw his arms around his mother's neck. That is where I got my lesson. Get upon the floor,—get down where the child is, right down there. If he knows any thing, it is down there. You must take hold of the slightest things in your favor. Day after day, for an hour at a time, for three months, I took a book and read aloud to that boy,—intelligently, as if he understood every word I said, adapting the intonations as if I were reading to an intelligent person. When mothers talk to their little babes, telling them little "goo-goo" stories, what is the effect? The bright child wakes up by and by to this pleasant voice in the ear. And so it might be with this unfortunate boy here. And so it was. He finally heard this voice that was ringing around him in a musical tone month after month; and one day, when I came and simply sat in a chair and read to myself, I looked one side to see if he missed me, and the child actually appeared uneasy. Imagining that he missed me, I lay down on the floor beside him as usual, saying: "Oh, you want me, Sylvanus? Well, I am here." He breathed a soft "Ah!" I had planted the first want. He wanted me, and he wanted me there. He had felt my influence there; I was too far off in the chair. So I read to him two or three months more. Then, instead of reading aloud, I read to myself one day. After a long time, I saw he was trying to do something. I watched him. Gradually, he lifted his finger, and laid it on my lips. "Oh, you want me to read to you, do you?" And so I read. Another want had been implanted. I read to him every day, letting him always have the privilege of opening my lips. At last, he smiled,—the first smile of recognition that ever came upon that unfortunate child's features. It was enough to pay me ten thousand times over for all I had done. "If we can redeem one," I said to Dr. Howe, "we will redeem them all over the country. We will open the doors so wide that every State shall pass an act to found an institution for these unfortunates, and every intelligent being shall feel that it is a privilege to enter into this great work."

This boy, step by step, went on. Finally, I could take him up, and have him where I pleased. He was near me, we were one. He felt it and knew it. He was glad to be taken up. This training went on till one day I found he could move his limbs. I put him on his hands and

knees, to teach him to creep. This was nearly a year and a half after he came into the institution. As I placed him there, I said: "I wonder if I can help him to talk." He had not talked any. I said to him: "Now move this hand; that is right. Now the other; that is a good boy. Now move this leg; that is right. Now the other; that is a good boy," guiding them as I spoke. I did this every day for months, till finally I found he was trying to do it himself between the drills. Awhile afterward, I thought I saw his lips moving as he did it. Putting down my ear very close, I found he was talking. He was whispering to himself: "Move this hand; that is right. Now the other; that is a good boy. Now move this leg; that is right. Now the other; that is a good boy." He had heard me talk in such a way, and it had aroused him to talk.

We went on. Object lessons came in. He must go down to the shoemaker's every day to see the shoemaker make him a pair of shoes. "What are those, Sylvanus?" we would ask; and he would say, "Shoes." "Who made them?" "Shoemaker." "What is this?" "Bread." "Who made it?" "Betsey" (the girl). And so the object lessons had a connection in his mind. One day I showed him an apple. "What is that?" "Apple." He had picked them up on the ground. "Who made it?" "Don't know." "Did n't the shoemaker?" "No." "Did n't Betsy?" "No." It was time to give him another lesson.

I took him up stairs one morning to an east window, to see the sun rise. "What is that, Sylvanus?" Say sun." "Sun," he repeated. "Who made it, Sylvanus? Say God." "God," he repeated. I left him there, and went down stairs. When breakfast was ready, I sent the nurse for him. When I came to the school-room, there was this little boy. He had crept up to the window, and was talking to another boy: "What is that, Charlie? Say sun, Charlie. Who made it? Say God, Charlie." I was dumb. I could do nothing. He was the teacher all day, calling up one child after another, and going through his brief lesson: "What is that? Say sun. Who made it? Say God." He was the best teacher I ever had.

That is the way. You must take the clue before you, and not always thrust yourself in. Some days after my object lessons, I took up the apple. "Who made it?" I asked of the children. All were silent except Sylvanus. He looked as if he had a thought. "What do you think, Sylvanus?" I asked. "God," was the reply. He had made the connection. Remember this was the little child that, when eight and a half years old, lay upon the floor, and could not recognize a thing about him.

One day, Sylvanus saw a mother come in, and take up another child and try a jacket on him. Sylvanus looked up in my face, and asked: "Have I a mother?" He wanted a mother. Yes, we all want mothers; and this little boy wanted one too. I told him that he had a mother. He said that he wanted to see her. I wrote to her, and told her to bring Sylvanus a jacket. So she came one day; and, when she came into the room, she looked all around, and said: "Where is Sylvanus?" When he heard his name, he answered: "Here I am; is that my mother? O mother, I am so glad to see you!" Joy upon the return of one among the angels? Here was one redeemed.

Feeble-minded children are anxious to tell all they know. I had a little boy once who puzzled me very much in training. One day, my wife asked me to take him up to her room. When she came down at dinner-time, she said that she left her thimble on the table when she sat down to work, and when she reached over to get it, Edmund made a sound as if he noticed it. I asked her to do the same thing the next day, and to take his hand, lay it on the thimble, and bring it toward herself. She did so. The next day, she came down, and said: "He gave it to me." She let him do it every day, till at last he wanted to go up stairs to get the thimble. Then I gave him a nail, and got him to put it into a hole in a plank, and kept calling it nail all the time. At last, one day he himself said: "Nail, nail, nail." It was a nail, and he was talking. In the same way, he learned to say shoe; and these two words he constantly repeated. One day he ran up to Dr. Howe, taking his nail, and saying repeatedly: "Nail, nail; shoe, shoe." Dr. Howe, being in a hurry, said: "Yes, yes; I see," and turned away. "Oh, Dr. Howe," I said, "he is telling you all he knows; it is little to be sure, but it is all to him." Then Dr. Howe, turning to Edmund again, patting him, said: "That's right, my good little fellow; I see you are doing very nicely." And Edmund went away smiling.

So, when you are teaching, you must not forget what is all to these little ones. You must accept it as a grand good thing, and then they will try to get something else. If you do not, they will be discouraged. You should not let them get discouraged, and you should not get discouraged yourself.

And here let me say, in conclusion, If you have tried once and have not succeeded, try once more. And, if it does not do then, try a hundred times, a hundred and one. If that does not answer, try two hundred, three hundred, four hundred, five hundred times. Do be generous, and try a thousand and one times.

Patience is genius.—BUFFON.

Love can hope, where reason would despair.—LONGFELLOW.

If I know any thing in education, I am especially indebted, and have been for the last thirty years, to the teachers engaged in teaching those who are most defective by nature—the feeble-minded, the blind, and the deaf and dumb.—Gen. JOHN EATON.

* Before the Conference of Charities, at Washington.

THE SOLIDARITY OF WRONG.

Evil, under all its varied forms, is a simple essence, with but two aspects—Excess and Defect.

Whatever may be the seat of Defect—whether it be in the brain, the nerves, the eye, the ear, the bones, or the muscular tissue, in man's moral nature, or in the faulty organization of society—the existence, in individuals, of any serious departure from a fairly normal type, is, in its measure and degree, a menace to the community. The interest of the community in the cure of Defect, therefore, is not purely benevolent, but is also partly selfish. The causes of Defect are nearly identical; the effects are similar; the treatment can not be and is not unlike. A book might be written on the morphology of social evils. Nor does the recognition of this substantial identity, underlying dissimilarities which are superficial, lead to any such confounding of varieties of Defect, as might, to a loose thinker, or one unaccustomed to this peculiar point of view, at first seem to be inevitable.

As evil is one, so is man also one.

Hence, the perpetual struggle of the human race against the inherent tendencies to deterioration which are inseparable from its existence, is, in all its parts and incidents, a single conflict, in which men will be interested in proportion to their intelligent perception of its personal relation to themselves.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN INSTITUTIONS.

The population of the United States, in 1880, according to the Tenth Census, was, in round numbers, 50,000,000; the value of the total product of agriculture, manufactures, mining, etc., was \$10,000,000,000, or \$200 per capita; the number of wage-workers was about 17,400,000, or a little more than one-third of the population. On the basis of these general statements, Mr. Edward Atkinson, in his little book on "The Distribution of Products," argues that "each worker is one of a group of 2.93 persons, and each average person in a workman's family must find shelter, subsistence, clothing, and pay taxes out of what 40 or 45 cents a day will buy." He presents an approximate analysis of this expenditure, as follows:

Dr.	
Total product, worth per day to each person	55 cts.
Domestic production, consumed without purchase or sale	5 "
Total	50 cts.
Cr.	
Share of capitalists	2½ cts.
Savings of the people	2½ "
National, State, and municipal taxes	3½ "
Cost of mental and administrative work	1½ "
Average to each wage-worker	40 "
Total	50 cts.

This is a very broad generalization. We refer to it, in the first place, with a view to the question of total cost of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.

According to the census report for 1880, there were in the United States: Insane, 91,959; idiots, 76,895; blind, 48,928; deaf-mutes, 33,878; paupers in almshouses, 66,203; out-door paupers (part), 21,595; inmates of benevolent institutions, 54,816; prisoners, 58,609; juvenile delinquents, 11,468; total, 464,351, or one in 108 of the entire population.

Assuming that the annual cost of maintenance of these special classes does not fall below that of the average population, as stated by Mr. Atkinson, namely, 40 cents a day, or \$146 a year, the measure of the financial burden which they entail upon the country may be expressed by saying that it is equivalent to an annual expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000. There are probably few persons who realize the magnitude of this burden, or the importance of the study of the many questions which it suggests.

But we wish, further, to speak more particularly of the cost of food, as a single item in this total expenditure. Mr. Atkinson's general conclusion is that "an ample and varied supply of nutritious food can be supplied in the eastern portion of the United States at a cost not exceeding 20 cents per day, and probably for a less sum in the west, provided it is judiciously purchased and economically served."

The experience of the State institutions of Illinois is of interest, in this connection. For ten years, less two months, a complete record, by items, of all articles purchased, by ten institutions, has been kept in the office of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities, from which it appears that, during that period, the State furnished in the aggregate, to the inmates of institutions, 9,981,483 days' board; and to the officers and employes of institutions, 1,847,202 days' board; or 11,828,685 days' board in all. The total ordinary expenses of these institutions, during the period named, were \$5,869,189.30, of which \$1,594,539.87 was for food. The average cost of food per day, for each person fed, was, therefore, 13.49 cents. But this figure does not include farm and garden products consumed, without direct cash outlay for the same, which would, estimated at two cents, raise the daily cost of food to 15½ cents, which is considerably lower than Mr. Atkinson's figure.

The division of this expense is as follows:

Meat, fish, butter, lard, and eggs, per day	6.69 cents
Cereals	2.34 "
Vegetables	.53 "
Sugar and syrup	1.22 "
Tea and coffee	.62 "
Milk, vegetables, and fruits from farm	2.01 "
Sundries	2.09 "
Total	15.50 cents

The quantities purchased of leading articles of food per capita, average annually, were as follows:

Breadstuffs (all sorts)	281.38 pounds
Meats and fish	226.12 "
Butter	28.99 "
Cheese	3.26 "
Tea	2.40 "
Coffee	7.60 "
Sugar	36.78 "
Rice and hominy	5.23 "
Fruit bought by the pound	10.64 "
Total	602.40 pounds.

Fruit bought by measure	27 quarts
Vegetables bought by measure	71 "
Total	98 quarts.

Oranges and lemons, number	4
Eggs, number	91
Molasses, vinegar, and cider	1.22 gallons.

If, now, we return to the question of total cost of maintenance, and divide the total expenses for ten years by 9,981,483, the number of days' board of inmates only, we have, as a quotient, 58.80 cents, which represents the cost of maintenance of each inmate for one day, including wages to their care-takers. But if, as seems to be more correct, we divide the total cost of maintenance by the total number of days' board to inmates, officers, and employes, (who are all maintained from this fund), we have, as the quotient, 49.62 cents, which is nearer to Mr. Atkinson's average of 40 cents, though it does not quite reach it. At the present time, it is, however, less, having been in 1884 only 45.96 cents.

The principles involved in the foregoing calculations seem to afford a convenient practical test of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the annual expenditure for institutions of a charitable nature in the several States of the Union, as compared with the average cost of living to the tax-payers, generally.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT ROME.

Below we print a letter from Mr. W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the National Prison Association, on the subject of the International Penitentiary Congress, at Rome.

The Congress met on Monday, the 16th of November, in the new Palace of Fine Arts, and was presided over by M. Deprétis, President of the Ministerial Council. The king was absent from Rome, but sent a telegram expressing an earnest wish for the success of the Congress. On Thursday the delegates were received at Tivoli by Chevalier Tomei; on Friday a soirée was given them at the prefecture by the Marquis and Marquess Gravina; on Sunday, a banquet at the Capitol by the Central Committee; on Monday the king, having just returned, honored the meeting by his presence, and that evening, with the queen, received the delegates from other countries at the Quirinal. The views of the body were formulated in a series of answers to the questions propounded by the International Commission, though some of them were deferred until the next Congress, which is to assemble at St. Petersburg. A novel feature of the occasion was the International Prison Exhibition, which filled eight rooms of the palace; four of them were devoted to Italy, and four to foreign nations. In these were displayed the products of prison labor—work in wood, in iron, in leather, in wool, in cotton, in paper, and in the precious metals—utensils and ornaments,—wines and oils, fruits and grains,—not to speak of printing and book-binding. Architectural drawings of actual and projected prison structures adorned the walls. In a separate building, adjoining the palace, models of twenty-eight cells, of actual dimensions, were built, under the direction of the Italian Government, in accordance with specifications furnished for the purpose. Each contained the cell-furniture in actual use in the country represented, and in many of them there were figures of convicts, clothed in their distinctive national prison costume. Italy furnished nine of these model cells; Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and the United States, two each; and England, France, the Low Countries, Belgium, Norway, Russia, Baden, Bavaria, Switzerland, Hungary, and Spain each contributed one. The Congress was divided into three sections; the general sessions were held in the nave of the large assembly-hall, which was hung with portraits of men of all nationalities, distinguished for their devotion to the advancement of the moral and political sciences; among them was that of Dr. E. C. Wines, of this country, to whose untiring personal effort the institution of the Congress is largely due; the mention of his name by the American delegates awakened applause. The general sessions were attended by many of the élite of Rome, and a considerable crowd was attracted by the exhibition of prison products. The Italian Government had collected for the occasion a large library of books and pamphlets relating to prisons and to criminal jurisprudence, in many languages, to the number of thousands of volumes, which was placed in a room adjoining and was at the disposal of the members during the meeting. For some inexplicable reason, the American Congress failed to make any appropriation for the expenses of representatives of our government at this most important international reunion; three gentlemen, who were willing to bear their own expenses, were, however, given honorary commissions by the President, who deserves and will receive the thanks of all friends of prison reform who do not desire to see this country ignored in future similar assemblies.

MR. ROUND'S LETTER.

Imperial Rome was never more imperial than in the welcome of hospitality that she extended to the Third International Prison Congress, which assembled there on the 16th of November last. Nor was the hospitality to this event confined to Rome: the whole kingdom of Italy showed an interest in making the affair a success. Royalty, in the persons of the straightforward King Humbert and the gracious Queen Margherita, had also a hand extended and a banquet spread for the delegates who came to this Congress. All who went there felt that it was a memorable event.

The delegates numbered something more than one hundred, of which number seventy-five were official delegates, sent by governments, to represent governments. The small balance of delegates represented powerful and universally recognized volunteer organizations. That was a distinguished group of men and women that gathered in the grand hall of the Academy of Fine Arts, every afternoon for ten days, to discuss how the law-keepers could best be protected against law-breakers, and how criminals could best be transformed into honest men. Looking over the assemblage, one saw the Italian ministers of state, and the shrewd, practical Wraski, successor to Count v. Sollohub in Russia, and Alfred Hill, son of the great Recorder of Birmingham, and Baron von Holtzendorf, who, as a jurist, has no superior in Germany, and Herbertte of France, and good Dr. Guillaume, of Switzerland, and Mancini, his peer in Italy. Here are directors and managers of prisons from all parts of Europe, with a sprinkling from Asia and Africa and America.

It is a noteworthy fact, however, that there is no representative from England, except Mr. Alfred Hill, who is here as a delegate from the British Social Science Association; and that the representatives from the United States have so little part in the conduct of the Congress; and that there should be but four such representatives from the whole country—those representatives unpaid by the government, and at least two of them gaining more prestige as representatives of volunteer associations than from the United States commissions which they bore. This lack of American representation becomes more noticeable when we remember that the idea of International Prison Congresses had originated in the United States.* The National Prison Association grew out of the Prison Association of New York, and the International Prison Commission grew out of the National Prison Association; the originator and organizer of both the national and international movements being the late E. C. Wines, D.D.

Strange as it may seem that we, as a nation, should have shown no larger interest in the International Congress, it is not difficult to explain. The Italian Government, represented by its Department of the Interior, having the direction of the Congress, failed to take cognizance of the fact that our country has no centralized power in the general administration of justice and the punishment of crime. The idea that each State of the Union is a separate autonomy, jealous of its prerogatives, jealous of outside interference, and each with a judicial and penal machinery of its own, is almost incomprehensible to one who has been accustomed to see all local governments deriving their power and life from a central and sometimes a personal government. To the nations of Europe Italy had only to send her invitations, and, the response being favorable to the Congress, every remote corner was at once moved to send its best, both in delegates and in articles for the exhibit of prison appliances and products. In this country, our government being applied to during one administration, was merely able to respond, during the next, by sending honorary delegates and the products from its one military prison. The States were not appealed to, separately, until it was too late for them to make any worthy response—so that only two of them, Rhode Island and Connecticut, had delegates in attendance. Then, too, until the very last moment there was no heartiness of desire, on the part of the management, that volunteer organizations should take any prominent part in the Congress. In America, one of the strongest forces in prison reform is to be found in the volunteer associations. The National Association is growing to be a unifying force, and is an agency through which the prison interests and prison managers may be reached and influenced. As soon as the fact became understood by the managers of the International Congress, a personal messenger was sent to the officers of the National Prison Association, to urge their interest in and attendance upon the meeting. The invitation could not have been heartier, but it came too late. There was nothing to be done but for the National Association to nominate two of its members as delegates. They went at so late a day as to preclude special preparation, and rather as spectators and listeners than as participants. The New York Prison Association also sent a delegate, in the person of its corresponding secretary. The representatives of these associations were most cordially received, and it is safe to say that, in future Congresses, there will be a full recognition of American volunteer prison associations and societies.

The sessions of the Congress were conducted with great dignity. The discussions were all on a high plane. The broad view was the prevailing view. The highest humanity was the standard by which theories were judged; but there was no sentimentalism that demands tender consideration of the offender at the cost of public safety. The reformatory idea prevailed; the chosen motto of the Congress of Stockholm—*Parum est improbos coercere pœnâ, nisi bonos officia disciplinâ*—was no less a dominating thought than the motto of this year, in which the humanity of a just severity was commended.

As Americans, there was much for us to learn in the Congress; but no lesson of more importance than that the systems in which the responsibility of discipline is most centralized, and which are most closely allied to the forces of the general government, have the largest degree of success.

The details of the Congress will shortly appear in the published reports. There is not a State in the Union but that can receive benefit from them. Even at the late date at which the invitations came, the States should have shown their appreciation of the work in hand by sending delegates who could have brought back the best fruits of the discussions.

W. M. F. ROUND.

* This statement requires slight modification; the suggestion came, in the first place, from Count von Sollohub.—Ed.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

At this moment, while the nation mourns the death of one of its most distinguished citizens, we desire to remind our readers that Governor Seymour was, for several years, president of the National Prison Association, and that he delivered the opening address at the meeting of the Baltimore Prison Congress in January, 1873, over whose sessions he was chosen to preside.

Some of the sentences uttered by him upon that occasion serve to give an idea of his elevated character. Concerning the prisoner he said: "We are apt to look upon the inmates of prisons as exceptional men, unlike the mass of our people; we feel that they are thorns in the body politic, which should be drawn out and put where they will do no more harm; we regard them as men who run counter to the currents of society, thus making disorder and mischief. These are errors. In truth, they are men who run with the currents of society and outrun them. They are moved and directed, in a great degree, by the impulses around them; their characters are formed by the civilization in which they move. They are, in many respects, the representative men of a country. It is a hard thing to draw an indictment against a criminal which is not, in some respects, an indictment of the community in which he has lived. I do not doubt but some men are more prone to vice than others. But after listening to thousands of prayers for pardon, I can hardly recall a case where I did not feel that I might have fallen as my fellow-man has done, if I had been subjected to the same demoralizing influences and pressed by the same temptations."

"Prisons," he said, "are moral hospitals, where moral diseases are not only cared for, but science learns the moral laws of life. The laws of moral and physical life are a thousand times more important to the multitudes of the world at large than they are to the few inmates who languish within the gloomy walls of a hospital or of a prison." "He who masters the diagnosis of crime gains the key to the mysteries of our nature and to the secret sources of [social] demoralization." "True statesmanship, like true religion, begins with visiting the prisoners and helping the poor."

With such sentiments, it is not surprising to hear him say, for the encouragement of those who devote time and thought to this great question—alas, that there are not more of them!—"We should uphold and honor those men of humanity and true statesmanship who study out the causes of moral stains, as we honor and support those men of science who search out, in sick-rooms or hospitals, the causes and courses of the complaints which kill the body."

If all our public men could be brought to feel as Governor Seymour felt, we might hope for the adoption of measures which would result in a real reduction in the volume of crime, which is the paramount object of government, though the professional politician scarcely seems to think so.

A merited distinction has been conferred upon three gentlemen well known in this country as friends of the movement for the improvement of our prison system, and leaders in it—Mr. Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, Mr. W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the National Prison Association, and Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education,—by the Société des Prisons of France, which has elected them honorary members of that body.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

The January number of that excellent quarterly, *The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, comes to us illustrated by a life-like portrait of the late Thomas MacIntire, whose life constitutes the leading article. The first chapter of Condillac's Grammar (published more than a hundred

years ago), on "The Language of Action," is translated by Mrs. Gallaudet for the benefit of its readers. Mr. S. Tefft Walker suggests a method by which, through the use of electricity and a modified form of the Dalgarno tactual alphabet, messages might be conveyed to deaf-mutes at a distance, or by a teacher to his whole class simultaneously. Mr. Joseph C. Gordon has an article on "Manual Spelling," with a new series of cuts exhibiting the position of the hand and fingers in the single-hand alphabet, superior to any that we have hitherto seen, which were drawn and engraved from photographs, at the expense of Dr. A. Graham Bell. Mr. George Wing contributes a paper on "The Associative Feature in the Education of the Deaf." Mr. C. W. Ely proposes the division of the next Convention of Instructors of the Deaf into sections for the study of special subjects, somewhat after the manner of normal teachers' institutes. Other short articles, and the annual statistical tables of institutions, complete the number.

The *Journal of Mental Science* for January contains an article by Dr. T. Christian on "The Alleged Fragility of the Bones of General Paralytics"; "Some Points in Irish Lunacy Law," by Connolly Norman, F.R.C.S.I.; "Design for a Public Asylum for 320 Patients," by Dr. C. S. W. Cobbold; "A Recent Visit to Gheel," by Dr. D. Hack Tuke; "Clinical Notes and Cases"; "Occasional Notes of the Quarter"; "Reviews"; "Psychological Retrospect"; "Notes and News." In the "American Retrospect," flattering mention is made of Dr. Curven's sketches of "The Original Thirteen," who organized our Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane. Dr. Earle's paper at Saratoga on the curability of insanity is mentioned, and the reviewer concludes, from the statistics given by him, that the recoveries in British asylums exceed those in American institutions by between eight and nine per cent.; that there are not so many recent cases cured as was formally alleged; and that the percentage of recoveries of all cases diminishes. Dr. Benjamin Rush is spoken of as "the father of medical psychology in the United States." Concerning the late Hugh McCullough, the *Journal* says: "That a patient with a brain in the condition described (by the physicians who made the autopsy) should have been treated in Philadelphia by electricity and massage, is not pleasant to read of." We acknowledge our indebtedness to it for the substance of several items which appear elsewhere in our columns.

The *Bulletin de la Société Générale des Prisons* (National Prison Association), of France, for November and December is a double number. Its contents are as follows: "Proceedings of the Association, at its Meeting, December 16, 1885"; "Tour Among the Prisons of Europe," by Senator Canonica; "Letter to M. Beltrani Scalia," by M. Charles Lucas; "The Construction of Prisons on the Cellular Plan," by M. Herbertte; "Penitentiary Statistics of the Kingdom of Prussia," by M. Georges Dubois; "The Prison of Giles, in Belgium," by M. Skousés; "Review of M. Adolphe Prins' book on Crime and its Repression," by M. Joret-Desclosières; "Penitentiary Reform in Spain," by M. Francisco Lastres; "The Prison of Madrid," by Senator Silvela; "Project of a Law Relative to Extenuating Circumstances," by Senator Bozérian; "Report on the Care of Morally Abandoned Children," by M. E. Peyron. The Summary of prison intelligence contains brief mention of the statistics of prisons in Belgium; Beccaria and penal law; the application, by the government, of the law against recidivists; plan of construction of the new prison of Pas-de-Calais; the Elmira Reformatory; the Sessions of the Conference of Charities at St. Louis and at Washington, etc. For students of penology who read French easily, no publication of our day can be more serviceable than this ably edited magazine, which is published by MM. A. Chaix et Cie, Rue Bergère, 20, Paris.

NOTICE.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet on Thursday, July 15th, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol, and will remain in session until the following Wednesday.

"The object of the Conference is to obtain and to diffuse information respecting benevolent, charitable, penal, and reformatory work, embracing the care and cure of the insane; the protection and reformation of children and youth; prison management and reform; the education and care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded; the prevention and care of pauperism; the management of workhouses and poorhouses; in fact, every means devised for ameliorating the condition of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes of our fellow-beings."

The Conference will be welcomed by the Governor of the State of Minnesota, the Mayor of the City of St. Paul, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce. Several of the Governors of the States have signified their intention to be present, and to take part in the proceedings. Reports, accompanied by valuable papers, will be made by the following committees, through their chairmen, whose names are given:

- On State Boards of Charities, H. H. Giles, Madison, Wis.
- On Reports from States, Fred. H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.
- On the Insane, Richard Gundry, M.D., Catonsville, Md.
- On Feeble-Minded and Idiotic Persons, John Q. A. Stewart, M.D., Frankfort, Ky.
- On Preventive Work among Children, Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, Hartford, Conn.
- On Organization of Charity, W. Alex. Johnson, Cincinnati, O.
- On Labor in Prisons and Reformatories, Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.
- On Immigration and Migration, Dr. C. S. Hoyt, Albany, N. Y.
- On Reform Schools, P. Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.
- On Kindergartens, Miss Anna Hallowell, Philadelphia, Pa.
- On Statistics on Causes of Pauperism and Crime, Joshua L. Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa.
- On Federal Prisons and Prisoners, R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O.

The following gentlemen have consented to read papers on the topics named:

- W. P. Letchworth, Ex-President of the St. Louis Conference, on "Child's Saving Work."
- R. Brinkerhoff, Ex-President of the Cleveland Conference, on "Progress in Prison Reform."
- Rt. Rev. John Ireland, Bishop of Minnesota, on "The System of Charities in the Catholic Church."
- P. S. Connor, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College, on "Hospitals."
- G. O. Fay, of Hartford, Connecticut, on "The Education of the Deaf and Dumb."
- B. B. Huntoon, Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, on "The Education of the Blind."
- Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, on "The International Prison Congress at Rome."

F. B. Sanborn, Inspector of Charities of Massachusetts, on "Migration and Immigration"; also, on "The Treatment of the Chronic Insane in Families."

Dr. A. G. Byers, Secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, on "The Administration of Poor-houses and Jails."

John W. Andrews, senior member of the Ohio Board, has conditionally promised an address on "State Charities."

The hotels of Saint Paul are excellent, and will care for

delegates to the Conference at reduced rates, namely: The "Ryan," at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day; the "Merchants," at from \$2.00 to \$3.00; the "Windsor," at from \$2.00 to \$2.50; the "Clarendon," at from \$1.50 to \$1.75; according to location of rooms. The "Lafayette," at Lake Minnetonka, offers a special rate of \$3.25 per day, including fare daily to and from St. Paul.

Arrangements for reduced fares on railroads have not yet been completed, and will be announced hereafter.

WILLIAM H. NEFF,
President.

WITH THE GOVERNORS.

It has often occurred to us that the annual and biennial messages of the governors of the States and Territories do not receive, at the hands of the public, the amount of attention which they deserve. Taken in the aggregate, they constitute an historical record of the greatest importance, since they usually contain a brief summary of the leading events of the past year or two years, and a discussion of the living issues of the moment, carefully prepared with the intention of influencing legislation. A complete set of them, bound together year by year, would form an index to the history of the entire nation, and we wonder that libraries do not preserve them in that form. At the time of writing not many of them have come to hand, but from those received we glean some items of interest to our readers.

The message of Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, is principally devoted to the discussion of the tax on railroad corporations. The amount expended during the year for charitable and reformatory institutions was \$232,400.87; and by the State prison \$134,651.84, while the earnings were \$57,541.85, making the net loss of the prison \$77,109.99. Under the act of April 18, 1884, which gave the managers of the prison authority to employ convict labor either on the piece-price plan or on public account, the piece-price plan was adopted and went into operation in June, 1885. The governor is satisfied that this is the best solution of the prison-labor question yet presented, and that it cannot fail of success under the management of those who desire that it shall succeed; there can, he thinks, be no real difficulty in making it financially profitable. The new school for deaf-mutes in this State had a total attendance during the year of 119 pupils. Thirty-nine blind and seventy-six feeble-minded children were supported and instructed in institutions in other States. The division of the inmates of the State reform school into families has produced excellent results. The Trenton asylum for the insane is overcrowded. The number of soldiers cared for in the home for disabled soldiers was 564, at an average per capita cost of \$47.44. The State Council of Charities and Correction reports that it finds the present law inadequate to compel the officials of the various public institutions to keep and report to the council the information as to the inmates directed by the act, and suggests amendments to it. The peculiarity of the financial system of New Jersey deserves a passing mention: the increased revenue secured from corporations by the acts of April, 1884, "will forever render a State tax unnecessary, under an honest and economical administration of public affairs." But the total expenditures for all purposes do not equal the amount paid, in a single year, by Ohio, for instance, or Illinois, for the support of their charitable and reformatory institutions only.

Governor Lloyd, of Maryland, was President of the Senate, but succeeded (on the resignation of Governor Robert M. McLane, who was nominated to the French mission), to the governor's chair, March 27, 1885. He laments the want of foresight on the part of the legislature in not making adequate provision for the State board of health, which, in connection with its other duties, is charged with the supervision of the almshouses, jails, and prisons of the State. He

urges the appointment of a paid commission to prepare a new criminal code, the abolition of criminal jurisdiction on the part of magistrates, the amendment of the vagrant act so as to permit the proper authorities to compel tramps to work upon the public highways, and the passage of a law for the collection of criminal statistics by the attorney-general. The penitentiary is out of debt, and more than self-sustaining. The house of correction is greatly over-crowded. Another asylum for the insane is a necessity, and should be built on the eastern shore. Complaint is made that the counties are very heavily in debt to the State hospital for the insane, and the suggestion is made that the State assume the entire burden of its support.

Governor Knott, of Kentucky, reports that the expenditure for the support of the public charities of the State, during the year, was \$377,231.37. He complains of undervaluation and inequality in the assessment of property for taxation, and of the exemption of large amounts of property from taxation by private acts of the legislature, and recommends a revision of the revenue system. He compliments Warden Taylor on his management of the penitentiary; in a single year there has been a decrease of over one third in the number of invalids treated, and the mortality is greatly below what it has ever been before. The directors of the penitentiary, for a time, had 1,000 convicts on their hands (with room for but little more than half that number), whom they had to maintain in idleness for six months, until a contract was concluded with the Mason-Foard Company, to take effect April 1, 1885, by which the entire labor of the prison was let for four years, the company to pay all expenses of every sort, and a bonus to the State, in addition, of \$8,333.33 per annum: the directors reserve the right to withdraw at any time as many convicts as may be required for work on the branch penitentiary, at Eddyville. About \$72,000 has already been expended upon the new prison. The governor thinks that the directors should be empowered to appoint the warden. The whole number of beneficiaries of the State charitable institutions during the year was 2,550, namely: 2,171 insane, 171 feeble-minded, 131 deaf-mutes, and 77 blind, on whose account \$296,932.67 was drawn from the State treasury; in addition to this sum there was paid, for support of pauper idiots, \$62,089.63, for support of lunatics in counties, \$9,318.15, and for conveying lunatics to asylums, \$8,890.92. He recommends that the fiscal year of these institutions be made uniform and that it shall close June 30th. There is a loud demand for additional provision for the insane. Governor Knott recommends the creation of a State Board of Charities.

Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, remarks that the most agreeable and useful work done by the governor is in his ex-officio membership of the Board of State Charities. The benevolent institutions of this State are all in admirable condition, and their beneficent functions are performed without friction and at a minimum of cost. Among the recommendations contained in his message we note the following: (1) the total discontinuance of out-door relief of the poor in cities; (2) the creation of another insane asylum to be situated in Eastern Ohio; (3) the establishment of an institution for the custodial care of idiots; (4) the eradication of the "spoils system" in its application to the benevolent and penal institutions of Ohio, and their complete divorce from "politics"; (5) the passage of an act making it the duty of assessors to ascertain and report to the county auditors the number of insane receiving treatment in families, in order that this intelligence may be communicated to the Board of State Charities; (6) the repeal of the law which requires minor officers and guards, in the penitentiary, to be appointed on "geographical principles"; (7) the creation of a Board of Pardons, in which the power of parole, under the act of May 4, 1885, shall be lodged, instead of in the managers of the penitentiary; (8) the amendment of the act referred to so as to secure the re-indictment, second trial, and commitment to the penitentiary for life, of convicts who

are professional or third-term criminals, but were not known to be such at the time of their conviction; (9) aid to deserving, discharged convicts, from a special fund to be appropriated for that purpose; (10) provision, in all jails, for the separate confinement of prisoners awaiting trial, the prohibition of all association of prisoners, and that no jail be built until the governor shall have approved the plan; (11) the revision of the criminal code; (12) that the defence of insanity be no longer permitted to operate by way of absolute acquittal, but that it be presented only by special plea, the finding of the truth of which to be followed by imprisonment, with medical treatment, for a term proportioned to the gravity of the offence; and (13) the payment of costs in criminal cases, by the counties, instead of from the State treasury. Governor Hoadley discusses the whole prison question at great length, and in an intelligent manner. Of the operation of the parole system in the penitentiary, he says that it has not yet gone beyond its experimental stage, and that its value will depend upon the wisdom with which it is administered. The intermediate penitentiary is, in his opinion, not an experiment, the Elmira Reformatory having demonstrated the wisdom of an effort by the State to educate and reform corrigible criminals. The abolition of the contract system of convict labor has had a disastrous effect upon the finances of the prison, which has ceased to be self-supporting; but this loss of money will be borne by the people of Ohio without complaint if they can be sure of an equivalent in the reformed lives of discharged and paroled prisoners. The last of the unexpired contracts will come to an end on the first of February, 1887. The principal system now in use is the "piece-price plan," 562 prisoners being employed in that way, and labor on State account being prosecuted only in the woollen mill. The advantages of the piece-price plan, in a humanitarian point of view, are obvious, and very great; it deprives the contractor of all direct interest in driving the men, or exacting labor beyond their powers, under threats of punishment. As he pays only for what he gets, he ceases to occupy the position of a taskmaster. Every other objection to the direct contract system, seems to him to apply to this. He evidently prefers that the labor should be purely on State account, which keeps the prisoner wholly within State control and ensures his proper treatment: on this plan, nothing can interfere to lower the maximum of effort toward the reform of the criminal, and the security of society from new depredations and disorders after he leaves prison; it also gives the fullest possible control of the direction of the work, so as to avoid competition with free labor outside, an evil which it is perhaps possible in some degree to diminish, without resorting to idleness or work of an unprofitable character. We have not space to refer to his remarks upon temperance, divorce, and other matters alluded to in this very interesting message. The cost of the charitable and reformatory institutions, during the last fiscal year, was \$1,246,526.70, to which must be added \$20,303.35 paid for ninety inmates of the Lucas county insane asylum, and \$20,564.71 paid for 164 boys confined in the Toledo house of correction; the cost of the penitentiary was \$337,282.32; and there was expended, in the construction of the new intermediate penitentiary at Mansfield, \$36,256.90.

INTERNATIONAL INSANITY.

At the meeting of the International Congress of Psychiatry and Neuro-Pathology at Antwerp, in September, reports were made by committees on "The Bases of a Good International System of Statistics of Insanity," and on "The Relations between Criminality and Insanity." Papers were offered and read on the following subjects: "The Right of the Insane to appear before Civil Tribunals to claim Their Discharge"; "The Colonization of the Insane"; "The Specific Effects of Static Electricity"; "Paralysis through Unconsciousness"; "A Case of Morphism"; "The Use of Alcohol in the Treatment of Mental Diseases"; "General Paralysis in Women"; "Acute Mania and its Treatment, based on Pathogeny"; "Sleep-Walking"; "The So-called Fragility of the Bones in General Paralytics"; "Cerebral Localization."

A patient with double consciousness, from Louvain, was exhibited, whose usual state was the "second," but who could be made to pass into the "first" at word of command, and into a "third" by means of hypnotic passes. Dr. Tuke says that in each of these three states she displayed a clear and well-balanced intelligence. "In such a case as this," asked M. Verriest, "what becomes of Luys' hypothesis of the functional alternation of the cerebral hemispheres?"

M. Semal, in his report on "The Relations between Crime and Insanity," expressed the desire that that should be done in the case of criminals which had been done for lunatics, and that the question should be asked whether, in a case in which there seems to be so much perversity, there may not be reason to admit the existence of disease. Professor Benedikt said that, in respect of their knowledge of criminal psychology, the education of lawyers, and even of judges, at the present time, may be compared to that of medical men before clinical hospitals were established, when the spirit of observation was almost wholly wanting, and, upon his motion, the Congress recommended the establishment of criminal clinics, *i. e.*, practical courses for the study of criminal psychology in prisons. "Incorrigible" cases, he said, are "diathetic."

M. Lefebvre, the reporter on "International Statistics," pointed out that classification is the indispensable, preliminary condition of a good statistical system. He proposed the following: Idiocy, cretinism, general paralysis, dementia, toxic forms of insanity, mania, melancholia, and circular insanity. Dr. Ramaer remarked that many so-called types are only varieties or successive stages of one and the same form; mania, for instance, may supervene in all forms of insanity; and nearly all end in dementia. Dr. Guttstadt thought that the Congress must first decide whether or not to include the statistics of the insane not in institutions. He described the German classification, namely: Simple insanity, general paralysis, insanity complicated with epilepsy or hystero-epilepsy, congenital imbecility, idiocy, cretinism, mania-a-potu, non-insane patients under observation.

The points to be included in an international statistical system, according to M. Lefebvre, are five: The number of insane in each country; causes; duration; termination, by recovery or otherwise; and mortality.

It was agreed to form an International Commission, empowered to prepare a classification of mental diseases, of which Mr. Clark Bell is the member for the United States.

THE SHADOWS AND THE SUN.

Many shadows there be,
But each points to the sun;
The shadows are many,
The sunlight is one.
Life's fortunes may fluctuate,
God's love does not;
And that love is unchanged,
While it changes our lot.
Let us look to the light,
Which is common to all,
And down to the shadows
That ever must fall,—
Ay, even the darkest,—
In this faith alone,
That, in tracing the shadows,
We find out the sun.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items for publication in this department of the RECORD are requested. Subscribers will confer a favor by forwarding late intelligence, in the form of short paragraphs, which may be written on a postal card; or items may be clipped from local newspapers which might not chance to fall under the editor's eye.

The Deaf and Dumb.

On the first of last December there were, in 54 public and 11 private and denominational schools for the deaf and dumb, in the United States, 6,780 pupils and 540 teachers; of the latter 81 were deaf-mutes and 75 semi-mutes; while 388 could both speak and hear. The number of pupils under instruction during the year was 7,801, of whom 2,618 received instruction in articulation.

New schools for the deaf have recently been opened at Santa Fé, N. M., and at Tacoma, W. T. The Sisters of St. Joseph, at St. Louis, have opened a school in the Convent of Maria Consilia.

The Pennsylvania legislature has made an appropriation to build a new institution for the deaf and dumb at Scranton, where it is proposed to devote special attention to the oral method of instruction.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, has purchased a large farm at Poughkeepsie or Peekskill, for \$27,000, half cash and the balance secured by a mortgage.

The Executive Committee of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb met at the New York Institution, December 10th, and filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. MacIntire by electing Prof. J. L. Noyes, of Faribault, Minnesota, as a member of the committee. They selected Berkeley, California, as the place of meeting of the convention in 1886.

A bronze statue to the memory of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, to cost \$15,000, is to be erected, on the grounds of the National Deaf-Mute College, in August, 1888, on the centennial anniversary of his birth. Funds are now being collected, throughout the United States, for this purpose.

At the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, the male pupils recently had a public debate on the question whether deaf-mutes should marry deaf-mutes or persons who speak and hear, and decided in favor of the deaf-mutes.

Dr. Samuel Sexton, of New York, has invented a "binaural conversation tube for the aural instruction of the deaf," designed to enable the pupil to hear his own voice, with an attachment which, by means of a spring, holds the ear-pieces in place.

Miss Jane Elizabeth Groom, of London, herself a deaf-mute, is attempting to colonize English deaf-mutes in Canada, and is negotiating for 386 acres of land at Wolseley, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is not her intention to form a community, but to establish a temporary home for them on their arrival, and when out of employment, where they can be trained for farming, and to distribute them in different localities.

A new Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is to be built in Liverpool, which will afford the deaf-mutes of that city a place of meeting for recreation during the week, and for religious worship on Sunday.

A club for wealthy deaf-mutes has been formed in Paris, France, called "The Club of the Silent."

The Convention of French Instructors of the Deaf at Paris, in August, adopted resolutions recommending (1) the preparation of programmes of instruction; (2) the preparation of elementary works developing the subjects of these programmes; (3) visits of instructors from institution to institution during the school term; (4) the establishment of normal courses; (5) appropriations from the state, communes, and departments; (6) the admission of beneficiary pupils, as a rule, only at or near the beginning of the school year; (7) the admission of beneficiary pupils, as a rule, not younger than eight nor older than twelve years; (8) a term of instruction of at least eight years; (9) separate establishments for backward children; (10) a diminution of the numbers of the large schools; (11) the separation of pupils taught by signs from the others; (12) rigorous application of the pure oral method; (13) strict watch of the pupils (to prevent the use of signs), and constant practice in such speech as they already possess. It was voted to hold the next convention in 1893.

The Blind.

Mr. N. B. Kneess, Jr., the blind publisher of books for the blind, No. 1126 Market Street, Philadelphia, is engaged in a special effort to raise a permanent fund of \$10,000, by private subscription, in order to place his magazine for the blind and music journal for the blind on a solid financial basis; the former is a semi-monthly and the latter a quarterly publication. He suggests that those who have their sight might help him by subscribing for a copy of either, to be sent to some blind person in destitute circumstances.

A corporation with a limited capital has been organized in Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of starting a working home for the blind, which, it is believed, may be made self-supporting, if not profitable to its inmates.

The Nineteenth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of employing an expert oculist to examine the eyes of the pupils of the Iowa College for the Blind, and to operate on such as were likely to be benefited thereby. The good results were so obvious that the Twentieth General Assembly appropriated \$1,500 for continuing the work.

The Insane.

Dr. Kollman, a student of the statistics of insanity in many countries, agrees with Koch and Cettingen, who have made very laborious inquiries into the question, that there is probably a progressive increase in the number of insane in most countries of Europe.

The number of insane in Germany is equivalent to 24 in 10,000, or 1 in 440; but this, we believe, includes idiots.

On July 13, 1885, a statue of Pinel was unveiled, at the Salpêtrière, which is the gift of the Société Medico-Psychologique to the City of Paris. It is of bronze, and represents Pinel, supported on one side by Charity, on the other by Science, with an insane woman at his feet, from whose limbs he has removed the chains, and in token of appreciation she offers him flowers. The artist is M. Durand.

A new colony for the insane, similar to Gheel, has been recently established in Belgium. It is called Lierneux, and will be reserved for the Walloon insane; Gheel is Flemish.

The "After-Care Society," established in England in 1870, has for its object the aiding of female patients, who have been discharged "recovered" from county insane asylums, to obtain employment, particularly at domestic service.

In Wisconsin a private hospital for the insane has been opened at Wauwatosa. The Wisconsin system of county care of the insane under State supervision has for its peculiar features, small asylums, which admit of individual attention, with the removal of nearly all restraint and the furnishing of occupation for the inmates. The State Board holds the purse-strings, and if the care bestowed does not fully come up to the standard prescribed, the county authorities are notified and the cause of complaint at once removed. The buildings are plain, substantial structures, costing from \$200 to \$400 per bed.

Gheel was pretty thoroughly discussed at the last quarterly meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, in Bethlem Hospital, London, and the chairman, Dr. Rayner, scored a point by observing that at Gheel, the chief form of restraint is "pecuniary restraint." Whoever has visited the famous Belgian colony will appreciate the force of his joke. The general sentiment seemed to be that Dr. Tucker's strictures, though not unfounded, are too severe in tone, and that he should not have ridiculed the religious aspect of the place. The number of insane persons in Gheel is about 1,600, and the annual cost of their support is about \$120,000. "The oddest feature of this odd place," says Dr. Tuke, "was that a patient who would, in all probability have been, if in England, confined in an asylum, could go about the town at his own sweet will." Kennoway has been called the Scotch Gheel; but Dr. Rutherford, who accompanied Dr. Tuke, on the occasion of his recent visit, "was struck by the very different class of cases treated, in the two countries, in colleges—those in Scotland being only of a chronic demented class, and these paupers, whereas at Gheel there are patients in various stages of insanity, curables and incurables, and persons high in the social scale."

Dependent Children.

The signal reform of late years in Connecticut is in the provisions of the act of 1883, establishing temporary homes for dependent and neglected children between the ages of two and sixteen years; forbidding overseers of the poor to keep such children in poorhouses; forbidding courts to commit any child under the age of sixteen years, as vicious, truant, or incorrigible, to any jail, poorhouse, or workhouse; permitting courts to commit children of the classes described in the act to any county temporary home, and requiring that these homes shall not be used as a permanent provision or residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well-selected family home.

In Minnesota a commission was created by the last Legislature to locate a State public school for dependent children, and commence the erection of buildings therefor. This school is to be in imitation of the State public school of Michigan, and it is designed for the same purpose.

Massachusetts is extending her system of out-door relief, and now has more children in families where board is paid than ever before.

The State Home and School for Children, an institution established by the Rhode Island Legislature, in 1884, will soon be in operation. This institution will be in charge of the State Board of Education, and will not form one of the group of penal and charitable institutions entrusted to the care of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

A law has been enacted in Tennessee, taking all children from poorhouses. If the mother goes to the poorhouse, the State is required to provide for the child in an orphanage.

The Wisconsin Legislature has established a State school for dependent children.

Mr. Charles Crocker has given to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, of San Francisco, \$31,000 for the erection of a suitable building, 105 x 60 feet, on the lot presented by Mr. Fair (which cost \$11,500). The Society has also received a bequest of \$4,000 from the estate of the late Senator Sharon. From 1882 to December 1885, it has received into the house 1,389 children, of whom 536 have been sent to homes, mostly in the country. A large number, and proportionately an increasing number, have been returned to their own homes under improved conditions. Thousands of other children have been relieved and helped in various ways. The superintendent, Mr. Edmond T. Dooley, is the legal guardian of over 300 children, who would otherwise be friendless.

A Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, similar to that in California, has been organized in Portland, Oregon.

Bishop Gillespie's annual letter to the juvenile wards of the State of Michigan is entitled "The Diamond with a Flaw."

Prisons and Prisoners.

The Ohio Intermediate Penitentiary has been located at Mansfield, on a tract of 180 acres. The ground has been graded, and the work of building will begin in the spring. The capacity of this prison is 600 convicts, and, in the opinion of General Brinkerhoff, it will, if completed according to the present plans, be the best prison structure upon this continent.

On the 1st of November, 1885, there were, in the Ohio penitentiary, 320 boys under 21 years of age.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed an act to create a reformatory prison for young men under twenty-six years of age, convicted of a first offence. It is located at Eddyville, and is now building.

In Missouri an act was passed authorizing the construction of another penitentiary, suitable for the confinement of 1,500 prisoners.

Michigan is agitating the question of the restoration of the death-penalty.

Miscellaneous.

The number of suicides per million of inhabitants in different European states is as follows: England, 74; Scotland, 48; Ireland, 24; France, 216; Belgium, 90; Spain, 19; Russia, 35; Italy, 44; Holland, 51; Austria, 144; Switzerland, 240; Denmark, 265; Saxony, 469. These are Mr. Westcott's figures, in a recent treatise on suicide.

Mr. H. G. Pray, of Maine, a magician, who has followed the business for twenty years, and has never given a public exhibition, makes a specialty of visiting and amusing the inmates of charitable and reformatory institutions.

The introduction of the megaphone on shipboard—a sort of telescope for the ear—is a boon in prospect for mariners. It is constructed of two huge cone-shaped tubes, eight feet in length and three in diameter at the larger end, but diminishing to an apex in the form of rubber tubes small enough to place in the ear. Between these tubes are two smaller ones, constructed in the same manner, but not more than half the diameter. By placing the rubber tubes in the ear and speaking through the smaller ones, the person using the apparatus can hear and be heard at a long distance.

CENSUS LIST OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1880.

The following is a catalogue of institutions for children which reported to the census office, in 1880, with the number of inmates in each, taken from the lists of names given by the enumerators. It is probably not accurate in every particular, but it is in a very high degree worthy of confidence, since no pains have been spared to correct it. Should any omissions or errors be discovered in it, the editor of this paper would be grateful for information of the corrections which should be made in it; and also for the names of similar institutions which have been opened since June 1, 1880. Notice should also be sent him of institutions then in existence which have since been closed or removed to some other locality.

Alabama.

MOBILE.—Church Home for Orphans, 54; Male Orphan Asylum, 44; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 44; St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, 58.
TUSKEGEE.—Orphans' Home of the Synod of Alabama, 26.

California.

GRASS VALLEY.—St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, 68; Holy Angels, Female Orphan Asylum, 128.
LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles Orphan Asylum, 80.
OAKLAND.—Ladies' Benevolent Society, 59.
SACRAMENTO.—Protestant Orphan Asylum, 132.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Boys' and Girls' Temporary Home, 68 Clementine St., 2; Children's Day Home, 110 Hayes St., 2; Female Orphan Asylum, N St., 369; Home for Friendless Children, 2318 Webster St., 13; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, Post and Franklin Sts.,* 191; Little Sisters' Infant Shelter, 512 Minna St., 12; Mount St. Joseph Infant Asylum, Silver Ave., 314; Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Devisadero St., 53; Pacific Hospital for Women and Children, Mission and Twenty-Second Sts.,* 16; St. Boniface Orphan Asylum, 112 Grove St., 28; San Francisco Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum, 913 Tyler St., 22; Same (Foundling Hospital), 1422 Folsom St., 6; San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum, Haight and Laguna Sts., 220.
SAN JOSÉ.—Home of Benevolence, 37.
SAN JUAN.—Female Orphan Asylum, 19.
SAN RAFAEL.—St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, 461.
SANTA BARBARA.—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 44.
SANTA CRUZ.—Academy of the Holy Cross and Orphan Asylum, 55.
VALLEJO.—Good Templars' Home for Orphan Children, 97.
WATSONVILLE.—Pajaro Valley Male Orphan Asylum, 81.

Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT.—Protestant Orphan Asylum, 27.
HARTFORD.—Children's Home, 6; Hartford Orphan Asylum, Russ St., 64; St. Catherine's Asylum for Girls, 93 Church St., 12; St. James' Asylum for Boys, 97 Church St., 10.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middlesex County Orphans' Home, 12.
NEW HAVEN.—New Haven Orphan Asylum, 167; St. Francis' Orphan Asylum, 109.
NORSTON.—Fitch's Home for Soldiers and their Orphans, 43.

* Contains some adult inmates.

NORWALK.—Town Home for Children, 5.
NORWICH.—Children's Home, 11.

Dakota.

BUFFALO COUNTY.—Children's Home, 6.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON.—Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, 47; St. James Orphan Asylum, 14; St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, 57.

District of Columbia.

GEORGETOWN.—Industrial Home School, High St., 73.
WASHINGTON.—Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, Pennsylvania Ave. and Twenty-fifth St., 39; German Orphan Asylum, 2422 K St., 22; National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, Eighth St., above Boundary,* 92; Notre Dame Industrial School, N. Capitol and K Sts., 15; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, K and Twenty-fourth Sts., 66; St. John's Orphanage, 525 Twentieth St., 45; St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, H and Ninth Streets, 101; St. Rose's Industrial School, 2023 G St., 28; St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Tenth and G Sts., 121; Washington City Orphan Asylum, Fourteenth and S Sts., 140.

Florida.

PENSACOLA.—Catholic Orphan Asylum, 4.

Georgia.

ATLANTA.—Baptist Orphans' Home, 12.
AUGUSTA.—Augusta Orphan Asylum, 95; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 27.
COLUMBUS.—Columbus Female Orphan Asylum, 17.
DECATUR.—Orphans' Home of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 22.
MACON.—Appleton Church Home, 19; Orphans' Home of the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 32.
SAVANNAH.—Bethesda Orphan Home, 60; Episcopal Orphan Home, 17; Female Orphan Asylum, 50; Industrial Home for the Friendless, 7.
WASHINGTON.—St. Joseph's Barry Male Orphanage, 61.
WHITE BLUFF.—White Bluff Orphanage, 42.

Illinois.

ADDISON.—German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, 85.
ANDOVER.—Swedish Orphan Home, 38.
BELLEVILLE.—St. Agnes Orphan Asylum, 21.
CHICAGO.—Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, 855 N. Halsted St., 99; Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, 2228 Michigan Ave., 124; Chicago Reform and Industrial School, 2928 Archer Ave., 19; Same (St. Mary's Orphan Asylum), 100; Foundlings' Home, 114 S. Wood St., 60; Industrial School for Girls, 1396 W. Van Buren St., 43; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Lake Ave. and 35th St., 234; Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, 221 Burling St., 62.
HAVERLOCK.—German Catholic Orphan Asylum, 78.
JACKSONVILLE.—Protestant Deaconesses' Orphans' Home, 9.
LA SALLE.—St. Casimer's Asylum for Polish and Bohemian Children, 19.
NORMAL.—Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 330.
PIOPOLIS.—Pio Nono Orphan Asylum, 9.
QUINCY.—St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, 42; Woodland Home for Orphans and Friendless, 12.
SOUTH EVANSTON.—Industrial School for Girls, 43.
SPRINGFIELD.—Home for the Friendless,* 25; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, 220 Adams St.,* 1.

Indiana.

EVANSVILLE.—Evansville Orphan Asylum, White Department, 42 Colored Department, 20.
GUILFORD.—Orphans' Home, 22.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Asylum for Friendless Colored Children, 40; German Protestant Orphan Asylum, 36; Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, 62.
JEFFERSONVILLE.—Jeffersonville Orphan Asylum, 24.
KNIGHTSTOWN.—Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, 118.
KOKOMO.—Orphans' Home of Kokomo, 27.
LAFAYETTE.—St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum and Industrial School, 83.
LOGANSPOUT.—Orphans' Home, 7.
NEW ALBANY.—Orphans' Home, 173 Upper Third St., 17.
RENSSELAER.—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 43.
RICHMOND.—Richmond Orphan Home (Morrison Relief Association), 21; Wernlee Orphan Home, 46.
RUSHVILLE.—Children's Home, 17.
TERRE HAUTE.—St. Ann's Providence Orphan Asylum, 123.
VINCENNES.—St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, 143.
WABASH.—White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute, 24.

Indian Territory.

CHEROKEE NATION.—Cherokee Orphan Asylum, —.

Iowa.

ANDREW.—German and English Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Children, 30.
DAVENPORT.—Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children, 135.

DUBUQUE.—St. Mary's German Orphanage, 25.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH.—Kansas Orphan Asylum, 18; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 37.

Kentucky.

ANCHORAGE.—Presbyterian Orphanage, 28.
BARDSTOWN.—St. Thomas Orphan Asylum for Boys, 91.
COLD SPRING.—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 71.
COVINGTON.—Infant and Foundling Asylum, 30.
LEXINGTON.—Lexington Orphan Asylum, 32.
LOUISVILLE.—Baptist Orphans' Home, First and St. Catherine Sts., 43; German Baptist Orphans' Home, New Broadway, 21; German Protestant Orphan Asylum, 780 W. Jefferson St., 60; Home of the Innocents (for foundlings), Gray and Floyd Sts., 13; St. Joseph's Protector for Girls, 32; Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary of Kentucky, Second St., near Shipp Ave.,* 128; Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, Caroline and Edwards Sts., 37; Presbyterian Orphan Home, 606 Preston St., 26; Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, 288 Fifth St., 27; St. Joseph's German Orphan Asylum, Green and Jackson Sts., 117; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 478 Jefferson St., 153; St. Xavier's Industrial School, 352 Bank St., 15.
VERSAILLES.—Cleveland Orphan Institution, 26.

Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE.—St. Joseph's Asylum for Homeless Children, 23.
NEW ORLEANS.—Asylum de la Ste. Famille, 350 Chartres St., 23; Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys, St. Charles St., 50; Children's Home, Jackson & St. Thomas Sts., 40; German Protestant Orphan Asylum, State and Camp Sts., 102; Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, Jackson and Chippewa Sts.,* 103; Mount Carmel Female Orphan Asylum, 53 Piety St., 85; New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, Clio and Camp Sts., 135; Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, 871 N. Rampart, 95; Poydras Female Orphan Asylum, Magazine St. and Peters Ave., 85; Protestant Orphans' Home, Seventh and Constance Sts., 140; Providence Asylum for Female Colored Children, Hospital and N. Tonti Sts., 40; St. Alphonsus Orphan Asylum, Fourth and St. Patrick Sts., 104; St. Elizabeth's House of Industry, Napoleon Ave. and Prytania St., 133; St. Isidore's Institute, N. Peters and Reynes Sts., 30; St. Joseph's German Orphan Asylum, Laurel and Josephine Sts., 181; St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, Chartres and Mazant Sts., 343; St. Vincent's Half Orphan Asylum, Third and Cambronne Sts., 46; St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Boys, 37 Bienville St., 31; St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Magazine and Race Sts., 202.

Maine.

BANGOR.—Bangor Children's Home, 38.
BATH.—Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, 51.
LEWISTON.—Asylum of our Lady of Lourdes, 4.
NORTH WHITEFIELD.—St. Joseph's Orphans' Home, 54.
PORTLAND.—Female Orphan Asylum of Portland, 27; St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum, 24.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS.—Annapolis Orphan Asylum, 2.
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Orphan Asylum, Stricker and Saratoga Sts., 139; Boys' Home, Calvert and Pleasant Sts., 68; Christ Church Orphan Asylum, 23 Garden St., 31; Father Dolan's Orphans' Home, Broadway, 25; German Orphan Asylum, Alsquith St., near Orleans, 88; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Calverton Heights, 37; Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, 70 N. Calvert St., 25; Home of the Friendless, Townsend St. and Druid Hill Ave., 113; Johns Hopkins Colored Orphan Asylum, 206 W. Biddle St., 51; Kelso Home for Orphan Children, 87 E. Baltimore St., 13; Nursery and Child's Hospital, Franklin and Schroeder Sts., 46; St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, Central Ave., 91; St. Francis' Orphan Asylum for Colored Girls, Forest Place and Chase St., 36; St. James' Home for Boys, High and Low Sts., 28; St. Leonard's Colored Orphan Asylum, 20 Bolton St., 10; St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, 70 Franklin St., 167; St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, 113 Gough St., 28; St. Paul's Boys' Home, Saratoga St., near Pine, 13; St. Paul's Orphanage, Madison Ave., 32; St. Peter's Asylum for Female Children, Myrtle Ave., near Lanvale St., 26; St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, Division and Townsend Sts., 94; St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, 23 Front St., 50.
CARROLL.—St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, 379.
CATONSVILLE.—Baltimore Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys, 29.
EASTON.—Orphans' Home, 22.
FREDERICK.—Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, 10.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, 52 State St., 88; Boston Children's Friend Society, 48 Rutland St., 66; Boston Female Orphan Asylum, 1022 Washington St., 82; Boston Lying-in Hospital, 24 McLean St., 38; Children's Hospital, 1583 Washington St., 37; Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, 277 Tremont St., 32; Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Harrison Ave., and Concord St., 147; Home for Little Wanderers, Baldwin Place, 123; Infant Asylum, 37 Berkeley St., 3; Massachusetts Infant Asylum (House of Reception), 37 Lawrence St., 82; Nickerson Home for Children, 14 Tyler St., 29; North End Mission, 201 North St., 31;

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Camden St. and Shawmut Ave., 130; Temporary Home for the Destitute, 1 Pine Place, 21; Temporary Home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 145 Chambers St. (or 17 Davis St.?), 10.

BROOKLINE.—Shaw Asylum for Mariners' Children, 4.
CAMBRIDGE.—Avon Place Home, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.—Infant School and Children's Home, 14.
DORCHESTER.—Industrial School for Girls, Centre St., 17.
FALL RIVER.—Children's Home, 29.
HAVERHILL.—Children's Aid Society, 12.
HOLYOKE.—House of Providence, 69.
LAWRENCE.—Lawrence Industrial School, 26.
LOWELL.—St. Mary's Orphanage, 32; St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, 47.
NANTUCKET.—Home for Destitute Children, 2.
NEW BEDFORD.—Orphans' Home, 33.
NEWTON.—Newton Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls, 18.
PALMER.—State Primary School, 409.
ROXBURY.—Consumptives' Orphan Children's Home, 26; House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon St., 138; Marcella Street Home, 223.
SALEM.—City Orphan Asylum, 44; Plummer Farm School of Reform for Boys, 31; Seamen's Orphan and Children's Friend Society, 42.
SOUTH BOSTON.—Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, Old Harbor St., 95.
SPRINGFIELD.—Home for Friendless Children, Buckingham St., 42.
TAUNTON.—Home for Sick Children, 7.
WEST MEDFORD.—Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 22.
WEST NEWTON.—Newton Farm School (Boston Children's Aid Society), 31.
WEST ROXBURY.—Martin Luther Orphans' Home, Baker St., 25.
WORCESTER.—Home of the Children's Friend Society, 34; Catholic Orphan Asylum, 38; Worcester Truant School, 10.

Michigan.

COLDWATER.—State Public School, 257.
DETROIT.—Home of the Friendless, Warren Ave.,* 52; House of Providence, St. Antoine and Elizabeth Sts.,* 41; Ladies' Protestant Orphan Asylum, 988 Jefferson Ave., 24; Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, 334 Jefferson Ave., 14; St. Anthony's Male Orphan Asylum, Gratiot Road, 70; St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, McDougall Ave., 134; Woman's Hospital and Foundling Home, Thirteenth St., near Grand River Ave.,* 23.
EAST SAGINAW.—Home for the Friendless, 19; St. Vincent's Orphans' Home, 37.
JACKSON.—Home for the Friendless and Industrial School,* 12.
KALAMAZOO.—Children's Home, 9.
MARQUETTE.—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (the Æmilium), 41.
MONROE.—St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 14.

Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Catholic Orphan Asylum, 30.
ST. PAUL.—Catholic Orphan Asylum, 39; German Catholic Orphan Asylum, 19; Protestant Orphan Asylum, Stewart Ave., 19.
VASA.—Vasa Orphans Home, 19.

Mississippi.

NATCHEZ.—D'Evereux Male Orphan Asylum, 45; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 41; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for Girls, 63.

Missouri.

DES PERES.—German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home, 64.
GLENCOE.—Catholic Protectorate for Boys, 41.
HANNIBAL.—Home of the Friendless,* 18.
KANLAS CITY.—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 25.
ST. JOSEPH.—Catholic Orphan Asylum, 13; Home of the Friendless,* 17.
ST. LOUIS.—Boys' and Girls' Industrial Home, Ninth St. and Washington Ave., 16; Episcopal Orphans' Home, Grand and Lafayette Aves., 38; German General Protestant Orphans' Home, Natural Bridge Road, 203; Girls' Industrial Home, 718 N. Nineteenth St., 77; House of the Angel Guardian, Marion and Menard Sts., 52; Mullanphy Asylum, Fifth St., 15; Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum, 1236 N. Tenth St., 116; St. Bridget's Half Orphan and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 2675 Lucas Ave., 96; St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Morgan and Twenty-third Sts., 99; St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Clarke Ave. and Fifteenth St., 184; St. Joseph's Orphan's Home, Arsenal and Susquehanna Sts., 53; St. Louis Protestant Orphan Asylum, 81; St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, Biddle and Tenth Sts., 118; St. Philomena's Industrial and Day School, Clark and Summit Aves., 71; St. Vincent's German Orphan Asylum, 136; Street Boys' Home, 1112 Olive St., 43; Southern Methodist Orphan Asylum, 3533 Laclede Ave., 38.
WARRENTON.—Wesleyan Orphan Asylum, 29.

Nevada.

CARSON CITY.—Nevada State Orphans' Home, 70.
VIRGINIA CITY.—Nevada Orphan Asylum, 117.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD.—Orphans' Home, 26; Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, 2.
FRANKLIN.—New Hampshire Orphans' Home, 37.

MANCHESTER.—St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, 61.
PORTSMOUTH.—Children's Home, 18.

New Jersey.

CAMDEN.—Camden Home for Friendless Children, Haddon Ave., 38; West Jersey Orphanage for Colored Children, 14.
DENVER.—St. Francis' Catholic Protectory, 47.
ELIZABETH.—Elizabeth Orphan Asylum, 42.
JERSEY CITY.—Home of the Children's Friend Society, Glenwood Ave., 30; St. Mary's Girls' Orphan Asylum, Jersey Ave. and Second St., 104; St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, Pavonia Ave., 78.
MOUNT HOLLY.—Children's Home, 19.
NEWARK.—Orphan Asylum, Harrison St., 28; Kern's Orphan Asylum, 35 Blum St., 10; Newark Orphan Asylum, 313 High St., 84; Protestant Foster Home, 284 Belleville Ave., 86; St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Lafayette and Madison Sts., 63; St. Vincent's Industrial School, 42 Wallace Place, 51.
NEW BRUNSWICK.—Children's Home, 8.
PATERSON.—Paterson Protestant Orphan Asylum, 59; St. Joseph's Girls' Orphan Asylum, Totawa, 60.
PLAINFIELD.—Children's Home, 17.
SOUTH ORANGE.—St. Joseph's Industrial School and St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 157.
TRENTON.—Children's Home (Union Industrial Home Association), 316 N. Warren St., 54.

New Mexico.

SANTA FÉ.—St. Vincent's Asylum and Industrial School, 49.

New York.

ALBANY.—Albany Orphan Asylum, Washington Ave. and Robin St., 198; Babies' Nursery, 562 Clinton Ave., 18; Child's Hospital, Hawk St., near Elk, 41; Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, 1 Pine St., 20; St. Joseph's Industrial School, N. Pearl St. and Livingston Ave., 28; St. Peter's Hospital, Broadway and N. Ferry St., 35; St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, 106 Elm St., 253; St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Western Ave., 113.
AMITYVILLE.—Convent of St. Dominic, 107.
AUBURN.—Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, 89.
BATH.—Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, 63.
BINGHAMTON.—St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 102.
BLAUVERVILLE.—Children's Home, 118.
BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Home for Destitute Children, Butler St. near Vanderbilt Ave., 148; Brooklyn Nursery, 188 Prospect Place, 33; Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Orphans' Home, Albany Ave. and Herkimer St., 74; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 384 McDonough St., 15; Homeopathic Maternity, 46 Concord St., 24; Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean St. near Troy Ave., 76; Industrial School Association, E. D., 141 S. Third St., 140; Industrial School for Girls, Willoughby Ave., 297; Protestant Orphan Asylum, Atlantic and Kingston Aves., 323; Roman Catholic Home of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Graham Ave., near Montrose St., E. D., 134; Sheltering Arms Nursery, 157 Dean St., 25; Sisters of St. Dominic, 231 Seventh St., 10; St. John's Home for Destitute Boys, St. Mark's Ave. and Albany St., 659; St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Willoughby and Yates Aves., 582; St. Mary's Maternity, 155 Dean St., 55; St. Paul's Industrial School, Congress and Clinton Sts., 227; St. Vincent's Home for Boys, 7 Poplar St., 54; Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, 20 Concord St., 69.
BUFFALO.—Buffalo Orphan Asylum, 403 Virginia St., 72; Church Charity Foundation, Rhode Island St.,* 55; German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Best St., near Fox, 102; St. John's Orphan Home (department for girls), 280 Hickory St., 35; St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, 41 Broadway, 101. (See West Seneca.)
CANANDAIGUA.—Ontario Orphan Asylum, 68; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 6.
CANTON.—Children's Home, 45.
COLLINS.—Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Indian Children, 97 (P. O. address, Versailles).
COOPERSTOWN.—Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, 49.
DUNKIRK.—St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 29.
EAST NEW YORK.—St. Malachy's Home for Orphans, 184; Truant Home of the City of Brooklyn, 84.
ELMIRA.—Southern Tier Orphans' Home, 34.
FLUSHING.—New York Infant Asylum (Country Home), 79.
GENESEE.—Utica Orphan Asylum, 91.
GREENBUSH.—St. John's Orphan Asylum, 53.
HUDSON.—Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, 66.
JOHNSTOWN.—Children's Home, 11.
KINGSTON.—Industrial Home, 16.
LOCKPORT.—Home for the Friendless, 38.
MILFORD.—Children's Home, 30.
MOUNT VERNON.—New York Infant Asylum (Country Home), 95; Wartburg Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 57.
NEWBURGH.—Children's Home, 52; Orphanage of Sisters of Mercy, 205; Newburgh Home for the Friendless, 33; St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, 2.

(To be continued in our next.)